

# Union Wins 20<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c at Phelps-Dodge

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## The New York-Harlem Late Edition Worker

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# McCarthy Ouster Asked by Senator for 'Practicing Fraud'

WASHINGTON.—Sen. Joe McCarthy should be expelled from the Senate because he has practiced "fraud and deceit" on the Senate and the people, and accepted at least \$10,000 from a corporation seeking government favors, Sen. William Benton (D-Conn.) said Friday.

Appearing before a Senate committee to urge favorable action on his resolution calling for McCarthy's expulsion,

## Graft, Cops and Redbaiting

### An Editorial

WHAT THE GROSS REVELATIONS are making clear is that it is not just the piker crooks who are in on these deals with the underworld, but the very highest city officials, up to and including the Police Commissioner's office and the City Hall itself.

And it makes no difference whether it is a Tammany crook or a GOP crook like Ruppel on Staten Island.

What is of special significance in the blistering report of the grand jury is that every single Police Commissioner, for the past 10 years, has been an accomplice in these underworld tie-ups, has either shared directly in them, or has winked at them.

What the grand jury does not spell out is the most ruthless and ambitious careerists riding the "anti-Communist" racket are also deeply implicated in this vileness.

Thus, it is a fact that the

tenure of the recent Police Commissioner Murphy comes within the blast of the Grand Jury. Murphy is now sitting as a Federal Court Judge. That is his reward, apparently, for getting the conviction in the Hiss case with the help of smelly stoolpigeons.

It is also a fact that the then U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol who helped to get a death sentence for the Rosenbergs on the fraud of "atom spying" and who is sweating so hard to get Communists into prison without bail and on thought control frameups, is linked to the DeSapio Tammany machine. He is now on the way to the State Supreme Court on a bipartisan ticket. It was this same Saypol who made a mockery of justice by letting the notorious Costello off with a \$5,000 bail.

THE LIST COULD BE greatly extended. It applies to the Red-baiters in Washington no less than it does in the cities and states—they are marked with graft, they are fat with the

pickings in war contracts.

History proves that the grafters flourish like flies in the atmosphere of "red-baiting" and witchhunts. It breeds in the atmosphere of McCarthyism, smears, blackmail and FBI raids against working class leaders for having dangerous thoughts.

Red-baiting is a racket. It breeds rackets.

To combat this torrent of cynical corruption in the highest places, in both the GOP and Democratic machines, it is necessary to go beyond the mere "throw the rascals out" follies which then put the new rascals in.

It is necessary to unite all citizens of good will behind a democratic banner of opposition to the crooks and to the political atmosphere of persecution and hysteria which helps the crooks.

In fighting for political decency and the Bill of Rights, we are fighting at the same time to get rid of the grafters who shout "Communism" while they pick our pockets.



BENTON



McCARTHY

Benton described the Wisconsin Senator's conduct and character with such terms as "calculated deceit and fraud," "reckless," "irresponsible," "mendacious," "amoral" and "reprehensible."

If McCarthy believes his own lies, Benton said, he should be excluded from Senate as being "of unsound mind." If he does not believe them he should be prosecuted. If McCarthy is sentenced to prison, Benton said with irony, he would consent to drop his expulsion resolution.

"I shall submit a group of case studies to illustrate the general charges I have made. . . . I shall start with the charge of perjury," Sen. Benton declared.

"I submit that in the foregoing exhibits a prima facie case of perjury is made out."

"But there is also much other evidence which seems to me to substantiate these sworn statements and to indicate perjury before a Senate committee by Sen. McCarthy. . . ."

Benton did not confine himself to phrases. He backed up his charges with a detailed 25,000-word statement which took him all morning to read to the Senators. He submitted almost a dozen exhibits, including a photostat of a check for \$10,000 paid

to McCarthy by the Lustron Corporation, manufacturer of prefabricated housing.

Benton's testimony sought to establish that in at least ten separate instances McCarthy had been guilty of conduct which justified booting him out of the Senate.

In introducing "Case No. 2" Benton said it raised a question of a "most serious breach of senatorial integrity—accepting the influence money."

In 1947-48 McCarthy was acting chairman of the Senate-House Joint Committee on Housing whose field of inquiry covered prefabricated housing. It was in this period that McCarthy received the \$10,000 from Lustron.

McCarthy never denied receipt of the money but always contended it was for "royalties" on a booklet on housing he had written for Lustron.

Benton showed that the booklet had been prepared by the Housing Administration at McCarthy's request and all the Senator had (Continued on Page 7)

## Judge Threatens Lawyer For Acting for Calit. 15

By DON WHEELDIN and JACK YOUNG

LOS ANGELES.—Federal Judge William C. Mathes threatened Attorney Ben Margolis, a defense counsel for California's 15 Smith Act victims, as arguments began Wednesday on motions for dismissals of the charges.

During the outburst, Judge Mathes ordered Margolis to produce the records of his firm dealing with fees and other defense matters hitherto considered privileged in legal cases.

Margolis complied with the unprecedented order under protest, after he was denied the right to consult with his clients or to check the law on the confidential relation of lawyers and clients. Later, Judge Mathes made an implied threat to jail the defense attorney, declaring: "Don't interrupt me, Mr. Margolis, or this court will be short another lawyer."

The judge also demanded that Margolis give him the names of members of the California Emergency Defense Committee, the organization sponsoring a statewide campaign to raise \$150,000 for the defense.

Spectators, who occupied every seat in the courtroom, were shocked by the display. At a recess, several attorneys phoned colleagues to come over to the Federal Building to witness it for themselves.

Arguments for dismissal of the indictments continued Thursday afternoon on such main defense points as the unconstitutionality of the Smith Act, questionable grand jury procedure, the FBI's illegal

obtaining of evidence through wiretapping and interception of mail.

Margolis was flanked by Attorney Paul Major and Attorney A. L. Wirin, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, when the court convened Wednesday afternoon.

Judge Mathes placed Margolis on the witness stand because the attorney had submitted a 27-page affidavit stating it was impossible for him to represent all 15 of the political prisoners as previously ordered by the court.

"You say you can represent only four of the Los Angeles defendants—Mrs. Dorothy Healey, Henry Steinberg, Philip M. Connelly and Mrs. Rose Chernin?" asked the judge.

"The others asked me to represent them," said Margolis. "I agreed to in pre-trial matters only. I told them it was impossible for me to defend all. To date, I have received no fee."

Judge Mathes: "What is the arrangement?"

Margolis: "A loose arrangement to pay me when they can. A committee (the California Emergency Defense Committee) has raised a couple of thousand dollars."

Judge Mathes: "Name the peo-

ple on the committee."

Margolis: "I object on the grounds it is irrelevant and immaterial."

The judge overruled the objection and instructed Margolis to answer. The attorney named Mrs. Iris Noble, CEDC executive secretary. (Continued on Page 7)

## Judge Forbids Communists to Take Plan for Korea Peace to Acheson

Federal Judge Gregory Noonan on Friday rejected two motions by three of the 17 New York Smith Act defendants, now free on bail, requesting the right to travel to the nation's capital in Washington. Pettis Perry, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Claudia Jones

Assistant U. S. Prosecutor Roy Cohn.

Judge Noonan also denied a request of Miss Jones for permission to attend the Negro Women's Sojourn to Washington for Truth and Justice, scheduled for the weekend.

Miss Jones had been invited by Beulah Richardson, poet and leader of the Sojourn, to join the group in the capital.

"You are in the forefront of the struggle for the rights of the Negro people, for peace and for freedom,"

freedom," said Miss Richardson's letter to Miss Jones. "We know it is for this and this alone that you have been indicted under the Smith Act and placed under \$20,000."

"You are part of us. And you defend us while you stand firm and courageous in the face of who seek to beat us down and crush us. We will not be beaten. We are petitioning the government for the redress of all our grievances and for your unconditional

# Plenty of Beef on the Hoof--- It's Hoarded for Higher Prices

**BIG CATTLE RAISERS** and meat packers are back at their old stand of withholding beef from consumers in order to bust the alleged ceiling prices while the Office of Price Stabilization continues to accommodate the profiteers by increasing their take. Washington OPS top men are considering abandoning ceilings on beef altogether. Then the sky will be the limit.

In a series of articles on the "Meat Mess," the Wall Street Journal reports that "... the exasperating thing is that there is no shortage of beef-on-the-hoof, but a price ceiling snafu which has curtailed slaughtering and disrupted distribution."

The dollar patriots among the cattle growers and packers are even holding back on the Army which seeks 13,000,000 pounds of beef. And along come the free enterprise boys in the OPS who say it is perfectly good business to create artificial shortages by keeping livestock off the market.

**WITH THE ARMY** competing with the lowly consumer for meat, the result will be less meat on the dinner table at even higher prices. "If the demand for beef keeps pushing cattle prices up, I don't see any alternative but decontrol," a top Stabilizer in the Capital is reported to have said.

**OPS. REGULATIONS** themselves aid and abet the meat black marketeers. It is perfectly okay for the packer to pay more than ceiling prices for any one animal, according to the rules, but at the end of the month the average is supposed to be no higher than ceiling. In practice livestock prices have shot way above ceilings and there is little being done about it.

"Why does the market average hold so lofty?" asks the Wall Street



Journal. Then it answers, "Many livestock growers and feeders are holding their animals back from market, perhaps expecting the whole control system will break loose."

In case you forgot, OPS is the agency which is supposed to protect the consumer from price gougers. One can rightfully ask: On whose side is the OPS?

**CONSUMERS** throughout the country have been forced voluntarily to boycott high-priced meat. Organized consumers are engaged in meatless days as projected in the program of the New York City

Tenant, Welfare, and Consumer Council.

The Safeway food chain has been forced to place signs in their windows reading: "Beef Shortage—We are unable to purchase adequate beef supplies at OPS ceiling prices. We hope this shortage will be temporary."

All of this is reminiscent of the days of Office of Price Administration during World War II. Artificial shortages were created every time the cattle growers and packers were determined to break ceiling limits. While pleading poverty, now as then, their profits have been soaring to the highest peaks in history.

## Work Load Killing, Mailmen Say; Occupational Injuries Mount

"He was too polite when he used the word 'tyrant'."

That was the comment from New York officials of the National Association of Letter Carriers (AFL) when they heard that their national president, William C. Doherty, had denounced Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson as "the most tyrannical administrator ever to hold office in the mail service."

Under the new one-delivery a day service in residential districts, letter carriers are out on the street continuously, plodding under loads as high as 35 pounds. As a result, according to New York union officials, occupational disease rates

are taking a sharp upturn, particularly heart ailments and hernias.

Under the old system there were office breaks, when the postmen returned for new loads at the office. Now they have to pack a lunch and eat it on the street, hunt up a toilet wherever they can, and do without rest periods.

"Of course Donaldson should be fired," said New York officers. "When it's a choice between one man going, or thousands of letter carriers being killed on the job before their time, or incapacitated before retirement, we say fire Donaldson."

## READY NEW COURT FIGHTS ON CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUES

**THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS** of all Americans to speak and think freely, to be free from illegal searches and seizures and to be guaranteed the right of reasonable

### Nazi High in Foreign Office

**BONN (ALN).**—Charges of Nazi influence in the government have become so strong that Chancellor Konrad Adenauer has been forced to order an investigation, which it is expected will be merely a token probe designed to quiet criticism. Adenauer acted after the Frankfurt Rundschau, one of West Germany's biggest dailies, charged that members of his Foreign Office had once been active Nazis. In a series of articles it named a number of West German diplomats, including ambassadors, as having been highup members of the Nazi party and as having held major posts in the Nazi foreign service. Answering the criticism earlier, the Bonn Foreign Office said it "had never been denied" that former Nazis were in its employ and described the series as an "attempt to disturb the especially difficult personnel policy of the Foreign Office" and as "incorrect."

bail when accused under the law will be defended in a series of court actions scheduled for the month of October.

The court actions include:  
• A petition to the U.S. Supreme Court for rehearing of the Smith Act conviction of the 11 national Communist leaders.

• Argument in U. S. District Court, New York City, Oct. 4 on motions to quash the Smith Act indictment of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and 16 other working class leaders.

### Provincial Council in Italy for Big 5 Pact

**ROME, Italy (Telepress).**—The Provincial Council of Viterbo, which is north of Rome and has a population of 250,000, has approved a resolution calling for Five-Power peace talks.

The resolution states that the Council took this view "interpreting the aspiration of the population of the province of Viterbo for a future of peace and prosperity in harmony with all other peoples."

"Independent of the private opinion which each provincial councillor may have regarding the causes which determine the present state of world tension," the resolution continues, "the Viterbo Provincial Council believes that the initiative for a meeting between the Five Great Powers to pacifically solve the present international differences constitutes a valid means of action by the peoples to obtain peace. The Provincial Council of Viterbo therefore approves this initiative and hopes for its success."

### Rail Dividends Increase 33%

For the first seven months of this year, Class I railroads reported net profits of \$272 million, just about the same amount as for the like period of 1950. Some increase in profits was expected for September.

Rail companies paid a total of \$175,700,000 in cash dividends to stockholders during the first seven months of 1951, 33 percent above the similar 1950 period.

### Paper Shortage Perils Labor Press

**TACOMA, Wash. (FP).**—One of the oldest labor papers on the Pacific coast, the Tacoma Labor Advocate, is faced with extinction if it can't get more newsprint.

Editor L. H. Archer of the AFL weekly is pleading with his congressman to support rationing of newsprint so that the American labor press will not be wiped out. His own paper, 42 years old, can't afford the black market prices being charged. The big business press by jacking up ad rates can afford higher paper costs, Archer wrote, while the nation's really "free press" is pushed to the wall.

## PENTAGON WAR DEALS PUSHING FRANCE TO CRISIS

### Eisenhower Scheme Revives Dread of Nazi Invasion

By JOSEPH STAROBIN  
GENEVA.

**THE WASHINGTON** agreement to "get going" on a new German Army has raised three main questions in Western Europe: What's the "pay-off" for the French Government? Will the shaky Plevin cabinet weather the storm at home? And what is the real prospect inside Germany?

The answers to these questions will determine the effectiveness of the Washington "contract" in the next half year. Though the decision to recruit Germans on a large-scale is a menace, it is also a hornet's nest that is now being broken open. The possible results may surprise the entire Atlantic Pact.

Whatever the "pay-off" for France, it is not going to be enough—that is sure. For France is in a deepening crisis. Every single half-measure by its reactionary government raises new problems. There is, for example, no French budget for the balance of this year and no clear plans for the next one.

In 1950, the defense costs were \$1,800,000,000, and the United States supplied "economic aid" to the tune of half a billion dollars. For the coming year, the plan is to boost the "defense bill" to no less than \$2,600,000,000—but the "aid" promised by the Truman Administration was \$290,000,000. And, by the time this went through Congress, it was reduced to \$150,000,000.

In a country where the ruling classes hardly pay taxes, and where the capitalists don't invest but salt their cash away in other lands,

these figures spell the boosting of taxes for the poor and runaway inflation.

**OF THE ABOVE SUMS, \$850,000,000** goes for war against Indo-China—an unpopular, grueling adventure that is raising more and more protest from the people. The tactic of Gen. de Lattre and Rene Mayer is to ask that the United States take over the financing of this war, and step up shipments of materiel. As Gov. Dewey has urged, the French want Indo-China included in the strategy of ringing People's China with American bases. But will the Pentagon—with the prospect of a long war in Korea still undetermined—take on a full-scale war that's been going on for four years? To do this really means getting into Asia in a very big way.

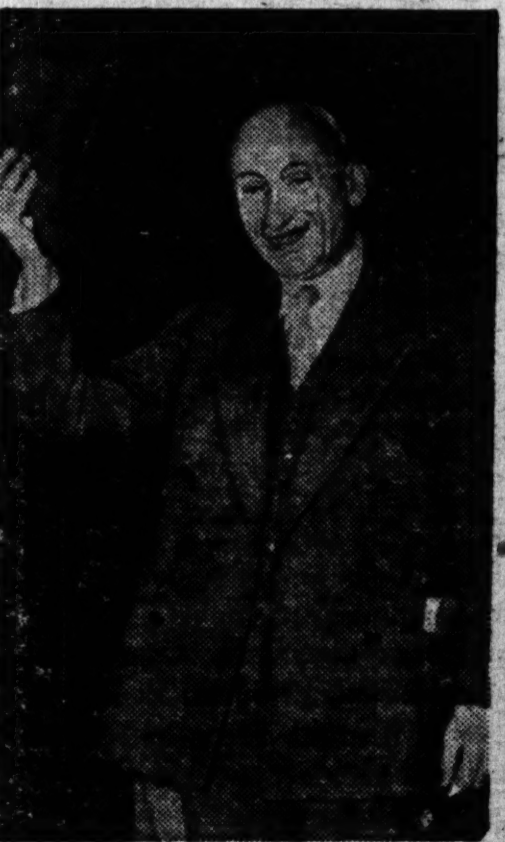
Or will the Pentagon offer more materiel while insisting that the main investment must remain French? Without a large-scale American financial deal, such a reply would only mean that French imperialism continues to bleed itself away—in face of growing resistance at home and a Viet Name Army becoming stronger all the time.

How that can go on, while France is supposed to raise 10 divisions for a "European Army" by the end of this year, and 10 more next year, is a question that gets no easy answers in Paris. Already, the French cabinet has been compelled to admit that the first 10 divisions won't be ready. They promise to make it double within a year. Maybe, maybe not.

**THE ECONOMIC PICTURE** in France is fun of crisis signs, as

far as production goes. It is all very well to shout for productivity, but France is short of coal and coke. Even with a large rise in production, France's own coal fields will only produce about 55,000,000 tons this year. Five more million come from the Saar (which the West Germans want to take back).

The rest, except for some coal from Poland, has to be imported at high dollar prices from the United States, for which a lot of shipping is needed, as well as a lot of dollars. Short of such emergency measures, French steel production would remain at 85 percent of capacity, and this in turn affects the whole armaments



ROBERT SCHUMAN

French Foreign Minister

industry as well as the economy as a whole.

The de Gaullists, who feel that France is not getting enough for the sell-out of her interests, are more and more critical of the Center's policies on rearmament. De Gaulle is driving to use this issue for his own power. And, with the French Communists making a major campaign to restore French sovereignty and break with the ruinous American alliance, many things are possible. The militancy of the working class and the farmers on the economic level is growing, and succeeding, in making some gains.

The argument of Foreign Minister Robert Schuman and his Premier, Rene Plevin, is a double one. The "contract," they say, is really a concession to French conceptions of incorporating Germans into a European Army; on the other hand, the "contract" won't go into force until after the Americans have sold it to the Germans, and after the Schuman Plan is applied—in other words, until well into next year.

**BUT THIS REASONING** does not allay public fears. For even those Frenchmen who envisage a powerful French Army (not yet in sight) understand that once the Germans start mobilizing in earnest, this so-called European Army will really be a German Army. And it won't be a German Army drawn by conscription from the rank and file of the German population, for rearmament is very unpopular among the German people.

It will be an army drawn from the former Wehrmacht men, the officers of the Afrika Corps and

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## 1,000 VOW FIGHT TO FREE ROOSEVELT WARD, JR.

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

Nearly 1,000 youth and adults Thursday night at the Riverside Plaza Hotel pledged a fight for the freedom of Roosevelt Ward, Jr., the young Negro victim of FBI terror against peace fighters. Ward, Administrative Secretary of the New York State Labor Youth League, is serving three years in a New Orleans prison after being railroaded for allegedly failing to report his change of address in New York City to his Louisiana draft board.

The meeting was chaired by Mary Morris, co-chairman of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Negro Youth Peace Committee. The first speaker, Mrs. Belle Gryce of the Brooklyn Civil Rights Congress, brought a message from Ward's parents, Mrs. Dorothy and Roosevelt Ward, Sr., of New Orleans. "We're confident that the fight to free Roosevelt will go on," Mrs. Gryce said the parents told her.

A standing ovation was given to William L. Patterson, director of the Civil Rights Congress, who declared, "Ward reflected the image of a new America. It is clear he was framed because he didn't believe that love of country is synonymous with those who murder and pillage the colored peoples of the world."

Patterson said that Ward, a militant Negro youth, was framed because "by silencing his voice, they would blackmail all youth into accepting war and murder of peoples."

Claudia Jones, one of the Smith

Act defendants and former leader of the youth movement in the Thirties showed how, likewise Ward was "a flaming symbol of the maturity of Negro youth." She urged youth to "demand a cease fire in Korea and an end to the killing now." The persecution of Ward, she said "is an end result of the Supreme Court's upholding of the Smith Act."

Joseph Bucholt, N. Y. State LYL chairman, related how Ward was tried and convicted by a businessmen's jury in one day. "But the trial wasn't so rapid that it hid the real aim of the government to warn Negro and white youth they can't organize for peace and freedom."

Greetings to the meeting from Louis E. Burnham, co-chairman of the Committee to Defend Roosevelt Ward, and from Paul Robeson, publisher of the newspaper Freedom, were read by Lorraine Hansberry.

"If any people needs its youth, it's the Negro people," Robeson said. "Ward has emerged as one of the young giants of the struggle for Negro rights."

Leon Straus, Furriers Union leader urged the youth to visit all adult and youth groups for resolutions and actions demanding the freedom of Ward.

During the meeting a group of young Negro women signed up delegates for the Sojourn for Truth and Justice to Washington, D. C., which will leave Pennsylvania Station Friday a.m. at 7:30.

## Churchill Says He'll Push for Big Arms Hike

LONDON.—Winston Churchill, making the opening bid of his Conservative Party for the Oct. 25 general elections, Friday promised to push an expansive rearmament program against the Soviet Union.

The cost of British rearmament already is a bitter issue within the Labor Party where it forced a split between former cabinet minister Aneurian Bevan and Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee.

Churchill's manifesto chose to make the controversial rearmament issue the pivotal issue of his campaign.

Churchill made no mention of reducing personal income taxes, now among the highest in the world, as he had done in the manifesto before the 1950 elections.



CHURCHILL

## DELEGATION DEMANDS SHARKEY ACT NOW FOR HOSPITAL IN BEDFORD-STUYVESANT

A delegation from the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress met with Acting Mayor Joseph T. Sharkey Friday, to insist on city funds for immediate construction of a hospital for the crowded Brooklyn community. Five Negro babies have died there since 1949, because of jimcrow callousness in hospitals, the community spokesmen told Sharkey, who is seeking the presidency of the City Council as the Democratic candidate. "Why the delay?" they demanded.

The delegation told Sharkey that "the worst health conditions in Brooklyn prevail in this area" and that maternity and infant deaths in the second largest Negro district in the city are twice that of other Brooklyn communities. There are five times more tuberculosis victims in Bedford than anywhere else in the community.

"Why the delay?" the delegation demanded of Sharkey, in building a hospital which has been agreed on by the Department of Hospitals. Hospital Commissioner Kogel, the acting mayor was informed, had promised the Health Congress on March 16, 1951, that a site for a hospital would be suggested and the Bureau of Real Estate had pledged to name the site this month. In its September report

the Hospital Department has made no mention for the inclusion in the 1952 Capital Budget of \$11,340,000 for construction of the promised hospital.

The delegation demanded that the site be acquired immediately and that the "entire appropriation for a 750-bed interracial hospital be included in the 1952 budget."

Sharkey offered no promise to help secure the needed funds. But while the city had money on Friday to waste in a fanfare ceremony for the Italian reactionary, Premier Alcide DeGasperi, at

City, Sharkey couldn't promise a single cent for the Bedford-Stuyvesant hospital.

While budget funds were going down the drain in the pompous greeting to the Italian premier, police shunted the hospital demonstration off onto Benjamin Franklin Plaza and denied a speakers permit or the right to continue the rally beyond the noon-hour.

The delegation included Dr. Paul Selden, chairman of the Congress; Mrs. Fnid Tyler, active Bedford-Stuyvesant community

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# Mine, Mill Union Wins 20 1/2 c Pay Increase At Phelps-Dodge

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—The International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, independent, won a 20 1/2-cent-an-hour package increase for Phelps Dodge workers, it was announced here Friday. It was expected that the cooper company workers would ratify the agreement over the weekend.

## Canadians Greet John Gates on 38th Birthday

Birthday greetings to John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, with a pledge to fight for his release from Atlanta Penitentiary, were sent him by the Canadian Tribune. The progressive Canadian weekly wired Gates, now serving a frameup five-year federal prison term under the Smith Act.

"Dear John: Birthday greetings from your many Canadian friends and admirers on your 38th. We work in unity with American champions of peace and democracy to ensure you celebrate your 39th free to carry on your great work as Daily Worker editor. Happy Birthday."

Gates, the Tribune reminded its readers, is "well known to Canadians who fought the fascists in Spain," having served as an officer with the Canadian Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion.

## 'Sojourn' Delegates Leave Here Friday

Delegates on the Sojourn for Truth and Justice to Washington, D. C. will gather Friday at 7 a.m. at the Pennsylvania Station for the trip to Washington, D. C. where Negro women will demand redress of grievances from leading government bodies.

Upon reaching Washington, delegates will report to the headquarters of the Cafeteria Workers, 1015 M. Street, N. W. where housing and other information will be obtained.

The New York delegation is expected to exceed 100, and will be joined by women from the West Coast, Middle West, East and South.

The agreement runs for two years with a one-year reopener. It breaks down to an average of 8 1/2 cents across the board wage increase, 7 1/2 cents differential to correct inequities in various grades, etc. and 4 1/2 cents in pension.

Common laborers, who make up from 10 to 25 percent of the Phelps labor force, get 10 cents under the agreement. The majority are Mexican-Americans, and the hike helps to correct long-standing discriminatory treatment in setting wage scales for this national minority. Phelps-Dodge is the second of the copper industry Big Four to come to terms with the union, which obtained a 15-cent wage hike and a pension boost equivalent to 4 1/2 cents an hour from the Kennecott Copper Co.

Mine, Mill called a nationwide strike on Aug. 27, the workers returning to work after the Truman administration sought and obtained an injunction under the Taft-Hartley law. The temporary court ban went into effect Sept.

5th, is binding for 80 days thereafter.

Companies which remain to settle with the union include Anaconda Copper Mining and American Smelting and Refining. Phelps Dodge is the biggest copper producing company in Arizona. The agreement covers plants at Bisbee, Morenci and Douglas.

## Win 13.5 Cents At Caterpillar Tractor Plant

PEORIA, Ill.—The United Auto Workers, CIO, won a 13 1/2 cents an hour wage increase at the Caterpillar Tractor Co. here, which has been closed by a two-month-old strike of 22,000 workers. The company employs a total of 28,000, including supervisory staff. Union officials said the workers will be back on the job Monday if the pact is ratified.

The union had earlier sought a 19-cent increase, and rejected a 10-cent offer by the company. The pact also provides a cost of living adjustment to be made Feb. 1, 1952. It must now go to the Wage Stabilization Board.

## UE HITS GENERAL ELECTRIC WAGE OFFER AS INADEQUATE

Charging that a 2 1/2 percent wage offer by the General Electric Co. "does not meet the needs of GE workers," the United Electrical Workers (UE) Friday called upon all GE workers throughout the nation to "intensify their fight for higher wages-in line with today's higher living costs."

The statement was issued by Joseph Dermody, UE International Representative, following the ending of negotiations yesterday between the union's GE negotiating committee and the company at the company offices. No date has been set for resumption of negotiations.

UE represents some 50,000 GE workers in the United States and Canada in 46 plants. Recently UE won a NLRB election in the Schenectady GE plant over the IUE-CIO by a vote of 11,542 to 4,852.

"Out of its hundreds of millions of dollars profits," Mr. Dermody stated, "GE is offering its employees a few trifling pennies. GE's offer of 2 1/2 percent, tied to an up and down escalator clause, won't even cover the new tax increase Congress is about to soak on to GE workers."

"The GE offer contains nothing for day workers, nothing for the

skilled trades, nothing for women employees, nothing on speed-up, nothing on pensioners, nothing for the sick, disabled and injured.

"IUE-CIO negotiators have dropped their demands. All they are asking now above the GE offer is a four-cent floor under the 2 1/2 percent (under the ceiling imposed by the wage freeze) and a longer vacation after 15 years."

"GE workers in Schenectady and throughout the UE plants in GE have rejected GE's penny-sale offer. In national negotiations the UE Conference Board has let GE know plainly that the company cannot make a settlement this year without doing something substantial for GE day workers, the skilled trades, women and pensioners; as well as a general wage increase that will really meet the needs of GE workers."

"GE earnings for the first six months of 1951 were \$12,000,000 as against \$137,000,000 last year—an increase of more than 55 percent. Yet GE offers its employees a trifling 2 1/2 percent."

"UE calls upon all GE workers throughout the nation to intensify their fight for higher wages in line with today's high living costs."

## NEWSMEN DEFEND RIGHT OF TASS IN CONGRESS GALLERY

WASHINGTON.—The Standing Committee of Correspondents Friday unanimously refused to expel Tass, Soviet news agency, from Congress press galleries. The committee made a point-by-point defense of its action in a letter to Walker Stone, Scripps-Howard Washington correspondent and chairman of the Washington unit of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. The ASNE had demanded the expulsion.

The committee told Stone it agreed with ASNE's contention that the issue "goes to the fundamental of a free press," but said it regrets "that we have different views . . . of the steps necessary to protect these fundamentals."

The committee said ASNE had placed "great emphasis" on the fact that application forms for admission to the galleries state that the applicant must not be employed by "any foreign government or representative thereof."

Actually, the committee said, the application forms are obsolete and will be revised soon to bring them into accord with present rules

as revised by the 81st Congress. It said the new rules do not bar correspondents paid from Government funds.

"In all fairness to Tass representatives who are gallery card-carriers, attention must be drawn to the fact that in signing the applications they made it clear that they are in fact employed by the Russian Government," the committee said.

It also recalled that the editors had expressed "doubt" that other gallery members besides Tass are registered under the foreign agents

registration law. The committee said others were and named the Central News Agency of China, the French Presse and Chinese News Service. It also said representatives of the British Broadcasting Corp. are registered in the radio gallery.

"You say that excluding Tass would not interrupt the free flow of information which they transmit," the committee said. "On this point we agree and see no reason for a token gesture which would be, virtually meaningless insofar as it affected Tass itself."

## UNIONS NAME DELEGATES TO NEGRO LABOR PARLEY

SUPPORT for the Oct. 27-28 Negro Labor Council Convention in Cincinnati was announced by a number of New York trade unions as locals and district bodies discussed the convention call.

Greater New York Negro Labor Council leaders said every local union in the area had been circularized and that some responses were already in promising financial support and delegates.

The convention has as its purpose the mobilization of Negro workers in all trade unions for the purpose of giving leadership in the struggle against all forms of

officers with a request to spur actions in locals supporting the Cincinnati meeting.

Guiner addressed a meeting of UPW Joint Anti-Discrimination Committee and called for support of the Negro Labor Council as a means of gaining "unlimited and unconditional job rights for Negroes free of discrimination, intimidation and persecution."

A District 65 of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers spokesman said that the District executive board had endorsed the convention and called on locals in the South and Middle West to elect delegates and contribute funds toward promoting the meeting.

LEON STRAUS of the Fur Workers Joint Board said locals in the board's jurisdiction had pledged to send six delegates.

The convention of the United Electrical and Radio Workers which ended last weekend encouraged the convention and took note that some locals had already announced election of delegates.

Guiner said the UPW in New York would send 15 to 20 delegates and recruit 200 council members by convention time.

As head of the Greater New York Council, Guiner declared: "It is our belief that this timely assembly of Negro and white workers is a bold and new challenge to the most flagrant injustice in American life—the persistent and calculated second class citizenship of the entire Negro people. Our convention will undoubtedly play an important role in helping to stem the rise of fascism."

Headquarters of the Provisional National Negro Labor Committee is in Detroit. The Greater New York Labor Committee is located at 53 W. 125 St.



EWART GUINIER

Jimcrow. National leaders of the Negro Labor Council have pointed out the urgent necessity to connect now the fight for Negro rights with the struggle to maintain and strengthen the position of all labor.

THE UNITED PUBLIC WORKERS announced through Ewart Guiner, its secretary-treasurer, that convention calls have been distributed to all regional

## It's the Same Old Con Game: GIs Getting Fleeced on Housing

IT'S THE SAME old con-game. GIs are getting fleeced for pig sty housing while the politicians pontificate on the nobility of sacrifice.

It seems like only yesterday that we read in the newspapers that GIs and their families were being crowded into shacks near military installations at profiteering rents. That was just 10 years ago. Now it is happening again.

Remember promises of postwar dream homes?

World War II veterans are still without adequate housing. Eight thousand families in New York City's "emergency" projects face eviction and already new GIs are being forced to deprive their families of necessities in order to keep Mr. Landlord from the door.

AGAIN a government body is looking into the situation and this time the Senate Preparedness subcommittee has issued a report of "numerous instances of substandard house and rent gouging." Public hearings are expected soon.

While praising the efforts of some communities, the report

criticized the hardships inflicted on Army personnel living in "ice-box cottages" at Wrightstown, N. J. These are tourist cabins where summer rentals amount to \$8 monthly. Nearby in Brown Mills are homes made of heavy cardboard set on Quonset frames.

In the entire group, and in 16 trailer spaces at the same location, declared the report, lives 23 families, sharing a single toilet, shower and washroom. Heat is furnished at tenant expense.

KNOWN AS "THE SLUMS" on the outskirts of Brown Mills are a group of shacks inhabited by 33 persons described as "decayed tattered shanties," the report said. It furnished the following description:

"There is no running water available, water being secured from a filthy community pump which swarms with flies. The only toilet facilities are supplied by a privy some 100 yards away."

Worst conditions were found at (Continued on Page 6)



AFL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS—Meeting before annual convention of AFL, the federation's executive council is shown at San Francisco hotel. Seated (left to right): Harry C. Bates, bricklayers; AFL secretary-treasurer George Meany; AFL president William Green; Dan Tracy, electricians. Standing (left to right): James C. Petrillo, musicians; William L. McFetridge, building service workers; W. C. Birthright, barbers; Matthew Woll, photo engravers; George H. Harrison railroad clerks, and David Dubinsky, garment workers. President Daniel J. Tobin of teamsters is not shown.

## AFL Hears Its Line Is Flop for Labor, But Refuses to Junk It

By GEORGE MORRIS

ORATORICAL BALLYHOO in support of the bi-partisan war drive ran aplenty from the AFL's convention platform in San Francisco, but that could not cover up the basic convention result: an admission that the war program supported by the AFL was a flop for labor both abroad and at home.

For the most part the oratory was of Truman politicians who tried to rekindle a love for the Administration that is obviously cooling even in top AFL circles.

But there was some frank talk, too, from those in the AFL who have been charged with the practical task of piloting the Federation along the course mapped for it in recent years.

Joseph Keenan, retiring head of the Labor's League for Political Action sounded the alarm by declaring that reactionary interests "are trying to lull us to sleep with communism" adding:

"I am not afraid of communism in this country, but I am afraid of these rightists who will sneak into power on us. These rightists are fooling around with fascism like a doctor fooling around with dope hoping they can control it."

GEORGE MEANY, AFL secretary-treasurer, bluntly told the convention that labor "lost ground" since Truman took the reins of government and that his re-election in 1948 wasn't such a "victory" for labor after all.

Several speakers who are in charge of AFL affairs abroad or represented it in international conferences, were just as plain in confessing that the Marshall Plan line is a failure.

The AFL convention did nothing on the startling disclosures of its own leaders. There is some-

thing brewing, however, on the AFL's political action. The formal statements of the convention were nothing more than a restatement of the old Sam Compers "non-partisan" line of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" in the two old parties of monopoly capital.

BUT an extraordinary emphasis was put on the "non-partisanship" aspect of this old policy. To hear Meany or the others explain it one may suspect that the AFL hadn't practiced it for a long time. The truth is that the AFL, almost to the degree of the CIO, has been attached to the Democratic Party and only in rare cases did it deviate to a Republican candidate. This became firmly established through Roosevelt's three terms and was carried over into the Truman period. The sudden restatement of the Compers line with strong emphasis, and accompanying it with sharp criticism of the administration, look therefore like a change at least from what the AFL followed for nearly a generation.

In a practical sense there isn't much evident, as yet, to indicate a change. The 19 Senators the AFL marked for defeat in 1952 include 14 Republicans and five Southern Democrats, who were opposed in the past. More indicative of the AFL's seeming quest for Republican "liberals" is its decision not to put Senator Ives of New York and Edward J. Thye of Minnesota, on the purge list.

The AFL's political action chief, Joseph Keenan, said they "redeemed" themselves.

THE LOUD TALK of "non-partisanship" and a recent letter by the AFL to Eisenhower asking him to state his stand on issues, is

a source of much worry to the Administration in Washington. The AFL leaders, it appears are both giving way to the increasing dissatisfaction among the workers which in the main takes the form of anti-Truman pressure, and the leaders are undoubtedly cognizant of the possibility that 1952 may see a change to a Republican administration in Washington.

Among the visitors to Europe who were most outspoken in criticism of the way the Marshall Plan turned out was Charles McGowan, president of the boilermakers. In Italy, he said, the funds went to corrupt businessmen who charge usurious rates of interest.

He spoke of the "economic royalists of Europe" who "reestablished their iniquitous cartels and are drawing off the fat."

MCGOWAN DENIED that the Marshall Plan, now drawing to a close, has cut the support of the Communists in Europe. He also complained that the "labor advisors" on each country's Marshall Plan machinery are scarcely regarded as even messenger boys by the business men who run the ECA machinery.

Nelson Cruikshank, the AFL's representative in Europe said of the ECA "labor advisors" "I found their spirits low. They feel that they are practically useless."

It was Henry Rutz, the AFL's "ambassador" in Western Germany and Irving Brown its "rowin ambassador" abroad, who really let their hair down. Rutz gave an alarming picture of rising power of Hitler's industrialist friends, rapid re-nazification, resurgence of Hitler generals, continued mass unemployment, rising tax burden on the poor, and vigor of the newly-risen employer associations against the newly-risen unions. He said disillusionment is so rapid among the German unionists that they are

"considering the withdrawal of all union representatives from government advisory boards because big business interests are trying to run the show."

Brown's story was especially a sad one for his crowd. He admitted that the French and Italian Communists hold first place both as a political and trade union force in their countries, and blames it on the failure of the Marshall Plan to benefit the workers. He was especially tearful when he read figures showing a strong position the Communists maintain in the Workers Councils of Western Germany and 27 to 28 percent of all Work Council members of the Ruhr mines.

## Rhee Regime Hated by South Koreans, French Journalist Says

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

GENEVA

IF FREE ELECTIONS were held in southern Korea today, they would certainly result in the defeat of Syngman Rhee, and probably a Communist victory, according to a remarkable series which has just been published in Paris.

The five articles in the leading French capitalist paper Le Monde by its Far Eastern correspondent, Robert Gullain, paint a picture of indescribable horror which the war has brought to the Korean people.

It is a tableau of atrocities, of corruption, of the massacre of hundreds of thousands of men, women and children, and the homelessness of millions.

It fully confirms the report of the delegation to Korea, sponsored by the World Federation of Democratic Women, which has made such a big impression throughout Europe and Asia.

Most significant—to those millions of Americans who have been misled into believing that we are fighting for democracy in Korea—is Gullain's flat declaration that the south Korean government was, and is, a "police state."

What is especially painful for an American to read is his report that the strongest emotion among these martyred people is their hatred of the armies that have come thousands of miles to drench their land in blood.

THE REGIME of that "terrible old man," Syngman Rhee, says the Le Monde correspondent, is detested. "Would it not be best to recognize this reality? Its principal characteristic can be defined in two mot words: It is a police state."

Recalling the horrors of the Japanese police before 1945, the French newspaperman affirms that Syngman Rhee's police, before June 1950 was more powerful than ever.

"It ruled the country. The prisons were full. More than 60 percent of the prisoners were under preventive arrest, without warrant . . . 80 percent of the confessions were obtainable by the third degree."

The whole Syngman Rhee administration, the report continues, was linked to the police, was governed by rapacious clans lining their pockets with a corruption that is indescribable.

ONE EXAMPLE tells the story. With the outbreak of war, the Syngman Rhee army was virtually destroyed, and had only two good divisions left. What followed as a hasty conscription, a virtual kidnapping of all able-bodied men, especially in the central zones. And what happened to these conscripts is as terrible as the massacres of the civilian population.

After thousands had died on the (Continued on Page 5)

# The Coming British Elections

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ON OCTOBER 25th the British people will vote as to whether the Labor or Conservative Party shall head their government.

For British big business, however the election is pretty much of a "Heads I win, tails you lose" proposition, inasmuch as both parties are in its service. The Labor Party, no less than the Conservative Party, is devoted to the maintenance of capitalism and therewith, necessarily, to the protection of the basic interests of the capitalist class. And many will say, including capitalists, that of the two parties, the Labor Party is the most effective defender of British capitalist interests in the present critical situation of the Empire.

Fundamentally the two parties are in political agreement. The Labor Party like the Conservative Party, protects the profits of the capitalists—never in the history of British capitalism have the employers reaped such a gold harvest as they are now doing under the Labor government.

**BOTH PARTIES**, too, with a sort of bi-partisan policy, are striving desperately to hold together the collapsing British Empire. The two of them are also war parties, competing with each other in mobilizing the people and their resources for war. And both parties likewise servilely accept the leadership (dictation) of the United States in its war drive to smash the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies and to master the world. The main political differences between the two parties are strategical and tactical—that is, over how best to push the people into the war and how to conserve generally the interests of British capitalism in its present very precarious situation.

Nevertheless the election is of great importance. This is because a victory for the Conservatives would be understood in Britain and hailed all over the capitalist world as a defeat for the working class and a triumph for big business. Such an outcome would, therefore, serve everywhere to

stimulate reaction. The British workers have a deep and abiding fear and hatred of the Tories, bred of long and bitter experience, and it is this, rather than enthusiasm for anything that the Labor Government has done for them, that they make them rally their tremendous forces and defeat the Churchill gang in the elections.

**THE LABOR** government, led by such bourgeois opportunists as Attlee, Morrison, Strachey, et al, has thoroughly betrayed socialism and frustrated the hopes of the workers in Great Britain. After six years it has nationalized only some 15 percent of the national economy, and even here the capitalists remain in charge. The Foreign Office is manned from top to bottom with reactionaries, and "Labor's" foreign policies are practically identical with those of Churchill. The workers want peace and improved living standards, but the Labor Government is heading them into war and has overwhelmed them with inflation and "austerity."

There is a profound and widespread discontent among the workers of Britain against these anti-Socialist, pro-capitalist, warmongering policies of the Labor Government. It has reached the point now where top trade union leaders, in order to scare up majorities in the Trade Union Congress executive committee for government policies, have to violate flagrantly the decisions of their own unions. The reason why this discontent has not had sharper repercussions within the Labor Party has been the workers' fear of the Conservatives returning to power. This is the club that the Attlees and Morrisons always use against every progressive opposition movement.

**MANY CAPITALISTS**, however, are afraid of defeating the Labor Government, for fear that the workers, no longer obsessed with the fear of letting Churchill come back to power, would really develop a fighting opposition to

the whole war line of British imperialism and its social democratic lackeys.

Aneurin Bevan, former Labor Party Cabinet member, is now undertaking to give leadership to the wide discontent in the trade unions, Labor party and cooperative movements. But the weakness of his program is that he accepts the whole pro-war line of the Attlee Government, criticizing it only in secondary aspects. If one agrees, as Bevan does in practice, that the country must be armed for war, then it is not very effective to complain that the costs are too heavy. What the British working class wants is a definite peace policy on the part of the Labor Government, and this the opportunist Bevan is not demanding. With a real peace policy the Labor party would easily sweep the country.

**THIS IS** a most important time in the life of the British Communist Party. In its fight against the capitalist Social Democratic war policy and in its struggle to preserve the country's national independence against the aggression of Wall Street, the Communist Party is giving a sound policy to the British working class and the nation. The Communist Party, while generally supporting Labor candidates, is putting up twenty-five under its own banner. It will be a powerful factor in the elections.

Great Britain is playing a key role in the American war lineup. Its adoption of a genuine peace policy would be a deadly blow to the entire war plans of Wall St. American big business may congratulate itself now that the British elections are well in hand, with both the major contending parties following its main war policies. But whether in this election or later, the British working-class is yet to be heard from on the war question, and its final decision will bring confusion to those sinister imperialist forces in our country who are now so cynically plotting another world war.

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## JEWISH NEW YEAR

THE JEWISH PEOPLE celebrate their New Year this week.

What thoughts must be in their minds as they read that Washington is moving heaven and earth to revive the power of the Nazis, the men of the gas chambers and the concentration camps!

The Nazis who had a direct hand in the murder of 6,000,000 Jews are now the favorites of the Eisenhower-Truman policy. All over West Germany, they are being wooed, financed, and released from prison by the Washington politicians who dare to speak of their "crusade for freedom."

Not only that, the same Washington politicians are trying to buy the new state of Israel as a war base in the Middle East. They brag that the people of Israel will be a reliable "defense bastion" against alleged Soviet attacks which are always manufactured by feverish liars. This can only mean that they want to join the people of Israel into a common military alliance with the Nazis, with the Franco anti-Semites, the vilest enemies of the Jewish people. There are some who would betray the Jewish people into this trap with lies about "communism." We see some leaders of Jewish organizations crawling in the mud to prove their "loyalty" to this policy of reviving the German fascists. They would sell out their own people to jump on the profitable bandwagon of "anti-communism."

We believe that the Jewish people will not forget the unspeakable crimes of the Nazis, that they will unite against this ghastly new crime of putting guns back into the hands of these murderers. In wishing the Jewish people a happy new year, we emphasize the obvious when we state that this happiness can only be won by unceasing struggle against the revival of the Nazis and their sponsors.

## THE BUDENZ HOAX

THE HALO around the stoolpigeon Louis Budenz is showing large cracks these days and an increasing number of people are holding their nose at mention of his name.

Last week columnist Joseph Alsop in the New York Herald Tribune charged Budenz had given "demonstrably false testimony" against a member of the State Department, John Vincent Carter. He also charged that the Senate sub-committee headed by Senator McCarran (the Joe McCarthy of the Democratic Party) had "led" Budenz into presenting false testimony.

The Administration, its supporters and others are rightfully furious at the way the McCarthys and McCarrans used Budenz to assassinate the character of members where Budenz got his start in gutter testimony. It was the Administration itself, through its Justice Department, which gave Budenz the opportunity to assassinate the character not only of individuals but of an entire political party, the Communist Party.

Is anyone so naive as to think that the Budenz who engages in "demonstrably false truths" about Administration figures, was telling the truth at Foley Square about the party which he betrayed for a cushy job?

The demand of Senator Lehman for a probe of the charge against McCarran's committee and testimony of Budenz should be backed to the hilt by everyone concerned with the Bill of Rights. So should Senator Benton's resolution to oust Senator McCarthy and the current drive to repeal the McCarran Law.

And surely those who will think more deeply about this question and who will recognize that the Budenz of McCarthy and McCarran is the same Budenz of Foley Square, will also call for a rehearing by the Supreme Court of the infamous Smith Act decision and an end to the Administration's arrests of Communists and other working-class leaders.

# Is White House Arming Axis for Preventive War?

By ROB F. HALL

**THE FLAT STATEMENT** of President Truman at his press conference last Thursday that in its relations with the Soviet Union, the United States relies on force rather than diplomacy, has aroused widespread concern. This blatant admission, taken together with the speed with which Truman is building up military power and military alliances, tended to increase fears that the President and his advisers are considering a "preventive war."

There were definite grounds for this fear in another statement made by Truman at the press conference. When asked if he meant "the other fellow has to use the force first," Truman snapped back that he didn't say that.

The deep concern felt by the American people at the growing threat of a new world war was expressed Friday by delegates attending the convention of the United Electrical Workers, representing 300,000 workers and their families.

**THE CONVENTION** unanimously adopted a resolution supporting Sen. Edwin C. Johnson's proposal for a ceasefire in Korea and the withdrawal of all non-Korean troops. The resolution also called on the United Nations to convene a conference of the powers to negotiate a "global formula for peace."

The same concern moved the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, in convention at Nogales, Ariz., to

call for peace in Korea, a five-power peace conference and world disarmament.

The MM&SW represents 100,000 metal miners and smelter workers.

**PERHAPS** to accomplish its ends before the people become aware of the danger, the Administration proceeds at an even faster and more furious pace.

At his press conference Wednesday Secretary of State Dean Acheson made a statement which illustrates the feverishness with which he and other leaders in the Administration are operating.

Since Sept. 4, Acheson said, "The United States and other nations . . . have been engaged in considerable diplomatic activity."

**HE THEN LISTED** the various conferences and agreements which have transpired since that date. And although he contended that their effect is to strengthen peace, it is obvious from a quick look at the list that the opposite is true:

1. The San Francisco conference to sign the separate Japanese peace treaty, permitting the revival of Japanese militarism as an

ally of the US; the subsequent signing of a US-Japanese military alliance.

2. The conference of the U. S., British and French Foreign Ministers in Washington at which the U. S. forced acceptance of its demand for rearming Germany and reviving its military production. It was agreed that a "contract" in lieu of a peace treaty would be signed with Western Germany and that it would be accepted into the anti-Soviet military alliance.

3. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization conference in Ottawa which in response to pressure from Acheson and Gen. Eisenhower agreed to increase the size of their armies, speed up the building of a West European anti-Soviet army under Eisenhower, and to accept Greece and Turkey into the alliance.

4. Conferences here with Italian Prime Minister De Gasperi in which plans were made for lifting the treaty restrictions on the rearming of Italy and for incorporating that country more fully into the U.S.-headed anti-Soviet cabal.

**THE EFFECT** of Acheson's (Continued on Page 6)

## Auto Parts Union Condemns Jailing of Communist Leaders

DETROIT, Mich. — The Mechanics Educational Society of America, declared itself in opposition to the jailing of the 11 Communist leaders and the Supreme Court opinion on the Smith Act.

"Justice Black's dissenting opinion, elsewhere in this paper, is our

opinion," declared the editorial of August issue of MESA Educator, official organ of the union. "In addition we think it is ironical that men who supposedly are guilty of wanting to use force as a method of changing governments are now having force used on them in an attempt to charge their opinions."

The MESA paper suggests that if the seven Communists in jail "don't change their opinions (or at least say they changed their opinions), then presumably they will be picked up at the end of their present sentences and resentence, and so on ad infinitum."

The MESA is one of the largest

right-wing led unaffiliated unions in the auto parts and metal industry.

The paper runs the text of Justice Black's dissent and quotes opinions against the jailing of the Communists from newspapers, labor organs and columnists.

## Rumor French Franc to Be Devalued Soon

PARIS.—Rumors of an early devaluation of the French franc, which has sent prices booming on the Paris gold and money market, persisted Friday despite official denials.

The dollar, the "leading" hard currency on the Paris Bourse on Thursday reached a high of 417 points and closed at 410. Officially set at 350 francs, the dollar thus reached a rate at which it was quoted two years ago immediately before the 1949 devaluation.

France's first postwar "austerity" program is being mapped by Finance Minister Rene Mayer for presentation to the National Assembly in about six weeks.

## GIs Fleeced

(Continued from Page 4)

training base near Jacksonville, Camp Lejeune, the Marine Corps N. C. Although so-called rent controls exist the tenants are "helpless since they are not permitted to practice in local courts." Local lawyers are reluctant to represent Marines against local landlords, the report points out.

"As a result," stated the report, "representatives for Marine tenants is almost non-existent. Cases may be appealed, but in order to effect the appeal the tenant must post bond for three times the amount of the monthly rent."

Most of the Marines do not have this sum. So they find themselves deprived of rights that are legally theirs and rent laws which were written to protect landlords only.

So it goes in the report. Then will come the hearings. But the GIs will continue to be fleeced.

## GIANT FARMS PROSPER

Less than one in 40 farms in the U. S. have gross incomes averaging over \$51,600 a year, but they receive more than one-sixth of the gross agricultural income.

## So. Koreans Hate Rhee Regime

(Continued from Page 4)

way south of the supposed training areas near Fusan, 400,000 finally arrived. They were placed in 54 separate camps.

"They stayed there five months doing nothing and dying of hunger and cold. Nothing was organized for them: not a plan, no instructors . . . no arms for this future army. They had no clothing, no shelter, and received a frightful nourishment. These unfortunates died in the camps like flies. At the end of several months, this 'reserve army' had become a hungry horde, afflicted with epidemics, dysentery, tuberculosis."

★

FINALLY the scandal broke, says Robert Cuillain, lifting the veil of why Syngman Rhee's government is so hated in the South.

It seems that the brigadier general in charge of this proposed army was a certain Kim Youn-Keun, a favorite of the president. He and several cronies had lined their pockets with the 20,000,000 Wons allotted to this 'reserve army.'

"The rice that was destined for the soldiers was sold on the black market . . . and the funds for training, feeding and clothing these south Korean soldiers went into Kim's private treasury."

The outcry was so terrific that he was finally tried and shot. But the story is a revelation . . . and the finale is even more gruesome. While American boys were being torn from their homes to fight 2,000 miles away, this "reserve army" was simply thrown out in the gutter.

"The doors of the gates of the camps were opened, and they were sent once again on the roads. For the most part, these soldiers were skeletons. They were abandoned without resources, without rations . . . those who did not pass out in the overcrowded hospitals of Fusan, or who did not go wandering through the south, made their way back north. They remained in groups, emaciated and violent bands, singing the Internationale. . . ."

★

AFTER DESCRIBING the Syngman Rhee regime in these terms, the French newspaperman turns to the future, and asks what would happen if there were an election in southern Korea.

"When one poses this question

to Korean experts—he writes this passage from Tokyo—one obtains replies which are varying in pessimism. Everyone is in agreement, however, that southern Korea would vote against Syngman Rhee. Many believe that the results would indirectly favor the Communists. Some even envisage that elections would give a Communist majority."

It is his opinion that the people would vote against the Syngman Rhee government because of "the omnipresence of the police, the corruption of officials, the brutality of the youth formation, the misery and the inflation."

Moreover, says the Le Monde correspondent, the division of the country as the result of an armistice, would be intensely unpopular. "Anti-foreign feeling, and especially anti-American feeling would not be diminished at all."

For what the Korean people want more than anything is to be left to themselves, to achieve their unity as a nation. Despite the misfortunes of the war, Cuillain writes, "one feels among the Southern Koreans a general regret which often expresses itself out loud in the following way: 'Ah, if only we had united the country in time. Communism would have been much better for us than this war and the continuation of the foreign occupation. It would have been better for us that we had not been 'defended' . . ."

COMPLETING this portrait of Korea today, which is such a devastating rebuttal of what has been told the American people, the Le Monde correspondent notes the ever-growing guerilla movement throughout southern Korea, that is, behind the present United States lines.

"This guerilla movement has not ceased with the war; it is almost everywhere; and its action is intensified, better organized than before the war and better equipped. This guerilla movement is led not only by the elements of the North who had besieged Fusan earlier, and then withdrew to the mountains, but by numerous southerners who have become maquis. . . ."

What about the longer run? This newspaperman foresees that in the event of an armistice southern Korea will remain an American protectorate, but he does not have much confidence in that.

For the strongest desire of the whole Korean people remains unity, he says, and the withdrawal of foreign troops.

The Koreans are one people, he adds, and they are logically part of the continent of Asia, that is, they would normally become aligned with Communism on their continent.

Thus, concludes this reporter (who has no sympathy with Communism, of course) any future American occupation is going to face the same fate that the Japanese did for thirty years. The effort to keep southern Korea from its normal course toward Communism is going to be an expensive, difficult, thankless task, constantly facing the mounting current of Korean nationalism.

"Look at the map . . ." these are the final words of the last article.

## OIL PROFITS

Profits of 30 large oil companies soared to around \$1 billion in the first half of 1951. That's a 42 percent increase over the 1950 period.

## France

(Continued from Page 2)

Waffen-SS who have just formed a veterans' association the first week of September, claiming a million men.

That meeting to form the veterans' association drew a lot of comment in France. It was very typical that Nazi Gen. Ramcke, just released from a short term in prison for his crimes against the people of Brest, was the one who made a speech eulogizing the late Marshal Petain.

What the French realize is that any German Army now formed has a special historical background: it was beaten by the Soviet Army, but it easily defeated France.

★

IN RECENT WEEKS, the semi-official Le Monde serialized a pamphlet by Gen. Heinz Guderian—one of Gen. Eisenhower's favorite ex-Nazis, and a prime mover of the Bonn government. He is head of the newly-formed veterans' association. Guderian's pamphlet made no bones about the aims of German imperialism.

He wants the "honor" of the German Wehrmacht acknowledged by the West. He wants an independent German Army with its own General Staff and air force. He berates France for its grip on the Saar. He rejects the role of mercenaries for a future German Army, and insists on being a "companion-in-arms."

★

THE LEFT criticized Le Monde sharply for giving such publicity to Guderian, but the whole thing had its positive side. For it sent a shudder down the spines—even of those who have been bending so obsequiously to every Washington command.

In short, the political crisis in France is bound to grow on the twin issues of inflation and foreign policy. France is being confronted with its greatest fiasco since Munich.

Consenting to a German Army means the revival of German imperialism, whose powers of growth are such as to outpace France within a short time. And its first line of advance may very well be directly against France itself, before it ever tries to tackle the East. Such is the specter haunting all of French politics.

## what's on SATURDAY

**Manhattan**  
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## Arming Axis?

(Continued from Page 4)

"diplomatic activity" in the short space of three weeks is to recreate the old anti-Comintern axis of Germany, Japan and Italy, this time with the U. S. rather than Hitler holding the reins.

Meanwhile at home the appropriation bills authorizing the expenditure of billions upon billions for arms are speeding through Congress. At this writing the \$59 billion bill, largest peacetime military appropriations in our history, is in conference after passage by the House and Senate.

These are the inevitable fruits of a policy of relying on force for the settlement of problems arising between great nations. An arms race, if continued, inexorably leads to war.

The letter of Soviet President Shvernik to President Truman urging a five-power conference to discuss and negotiate outstanding differences has disappeared from the headlines. Although it was sent to the White House only a few weeks ago it is never mentioned these days in Washington.

But back in the cities, towns and villages, in the factories and on the farms, there appears to be a growing recognition that this course, diplomacy, rather than reliance on force, is the only hope of the people for avoiding catastrophe.

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Hootenanny — Oct. 6

## N.Y. Unionists Plan Parley To Defend and Support 'Worker'

A group of 20 unionists from 10 unions—AFL, CIO and independent—gathered last Friday to discuss organization of a labor conference to defend and promote the Daily Worker and The Worker.

The group decided to call a conference on Oct. 11, and set itself up as the organizing committee for the conference. It named a steering committee of five to work out conference details and to prepare proposals for a citywide trade union committee for Freedom of the Press, with affiliated groups in all industries.

The entire organizing committee will meet again Oct. 3 to review progress in organizing the conference.

The move for organizing trade unionists in behalf of the daily and week-end labor papers was initiated by the five trade union members of the national Freedom of the Press Committee, which issued a country-wide call on Aug. 23 for Americans to defend the right of these papers to publish, and which urged readers and friends of the two papers to organize themselves into local groups to protect and promote them.

The five trade unionists are Beatrice Kahn of District 65, Distributive Workers Union; Adele White Vincent, Furriers Joint Council; Frank Wedl, Painters' Union; Fanny Golos, International Ladies Garment Workers, and Murray Helstein, Furriers Joint Board. Miss Kahn served as chairman of the Friday meeting which was addressed by Max Gordon, editorial staff member of the Daily Worker.

One District 65 member told the gathering how he picks up 25

Daily Workers at a newsstand daily, sells 17 copies in his shop to regular customers, and gives eight to a supporter of the paper who sells them in a neighboring shop.

A member of the United Public Workers discussed the way in which a group of readers in one local spreads 30 copies a day to fellow-workers who have become steady customers.

A third unionist reported he had sold some 35 subscriptions to The Worker recently. Similar experiences showing the wide potential audience for the two papers in the trade unions were related by others.

Unionists present came from the following unions: Distributive Workers, printers, radio, fur, garment, News Guild, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, public workers, film workers, hatters.

Members of the printers, public workers, garment, fur and distributive workers were named to the steering committee.

## Gen. Bradley Reaches Tokyo

TOKYO.—Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, arrived here Saturday for a "first hand" study of the truce talk situation. Gen. Matthew Ridgway, meanwhile, has made no move to change the deadlock on armistice negotiations, following his latest demand that the negotiations be moved away from Kaesong.

The Peking radio said Friday: "Thirty-five days of destruction of the Korean truce talks are caused by the trail left behind Washington's wrecking policy, murders, bombing and strafing incidents and stalling tactics to block resumption of the conference."

## Sharkey

(Continued from Page 3)

leader; Mrs. Ada Jackson, famed Negro woman's leader; Rev. Ormond H. Skeet; Mrs. Mildred Felder, whose son was murdered because of inadequate health facilities; Rev. Reginald Bass; Dr. Philip Brooks; Stephen Lewis Brown, of the Macon Place Block Association; Rev. M. Logan Evnin; Roy Best; and Ewart Guinier, chairman of the New York Negro Labor Council.

Three busses conveyed Negro and white demonstrators to City Hall. They carried signs reading: "\$61 Billion For Arms While 300,000 Folks Go Without a Hospital"; "Less Guns, More Health"; "End Jimcrow in Health"; "Impy—Make Your Real Estate Board Come Through"; and "300,000 in Bedford Demand Adequate Health Facilities."

American Labor Party leaders participated in the rally.

## Calif. '15'

(Continued from Page 1)

tary, but couldn't remember any other names.

Judge Mathes began to flush with anger. "You say your firm has \$2,000?" he asked.

"I didn't say that," replied Margolis. "I said about two thousand."

"No guessing," snapped the judge. "Go phone your secretary."

Wirin arose from the counsel table to offer his services to Margolis.

"I'm about to order Mr. Margolis to produce his books," said Judge Mathes.

Wirin objected, saying, "I always assumed the question of the relationships between a lawyer and his client to be privileged matters."

Judge Mathes cut off Wirin. "You've made your objections," said the judge.

"I was approached as a lawyer," retorted Wirin. "If a court is going to inquire on fees, how many lawyers will be here to defend clients?"

Margolis said, "Some of the records will disclose matters of the defense. I cannot disclose this."

But the judge declared, "I order and direct you to produce all records in respect to compensation of money."

"I have none," said Margolis, explaining his arrangement with the political prisoners was oral.

"I'll pass upon that," said Judge Mathes. "I direct you to produce the books."

"I want an opportunity to check the law," said Margolis.

"I'll give you no opportunity to check the law," asserted Judge Mathes. "I order you to telephone and get the books."

After a recess, Margolis said he had sent for the books under protest. He declared the order to be a denial of his rights as counsel and that it was an invasion of the constitutional guarantees of due process of law.

Judge Mathes talked at length on the court's power to appoint attorneys for the defense and questioned each of the 15 Smith Act victims as to whether they had counsel.

Al Richmond, executive editor of the Daily People's World and one of the defendants, said Margolis represented him for pre-trial purposes only.

"Under the circumstances," said Richmond, "I prefer not having him. If necessary, I'll be my own attorney."

William Schneiderman, another defendant, also said he would act as his own counsel.

Finally, for the second time in the month, Judge Mathes ordered Margolis and attorneys Paul Major and Leo A. Sullivan to handle the case for all defendants.

Judge Mathes previously set Oct. 30 for the trial date. Margolis asked a 60-day continuance as the bare minimum needed for preparation of the case.

It was revealed that the government will submit 306 documents, political and sociological works, as part of its evidence against the 15 accused of political heresy.

"Have you read any of these works?" Judge Mathes asked.

"I plead guilty to having read some of them," said Margolis.

"You don't have to plead guilty," said the judge. "You're not on trial here."

"Sometimes I wonder these days," commented Margolis.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Norman W. Neukom said the government also will have "approximately 25 witnesses," whose identity would not be disclosed ahead of time.

He admitted defense counsel would need more time to prepare and Judge Mathes set further argument on the motion for a continuance for Oct. 8.

## DR. CONDON DENOUNCES GOV'T 'LOYALTY' PROGRAM

WASHINGTON.—Dr. Edward U. Condon rang down the curtain on his government career Thursday night with a bitter speech denouncing the "unfair procedures" and "nonsensical excesses" of the government "loyalty" checks program.

Condon is retiring as director of the National Bureau of Standards to become research chief for the Corning Glass Co. He spoke at a farewell dinner in his honor attended by Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer and about 400 prominent scientists, government officials and bureau employees.

Condon threw away a lengthy prepared address and launched into an impromptu discussion of the "loyalty" program and his own

battle with the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The committee had accused Condon three years ago of being "one of the weakest links in our atomic security," but never held public hearings on the charge.

Condon was cleared after lengthy hearings by government "loyalty" boards.

He said he is proud of the fact that "many of the poor little scientists who have been harassed by the Un-American Activities Committee during the last few years" have lived as guests at his home during their appearance before the committee.

He said all persons in or out of the government who have a "clear conscience" should not let themselves be "buffaloed into giving up" if they suddenly find themselves the targets of "smear attacks" on their loyalty.

"Get a good lawyer and fight," Condon said. "That is the only way we are going to stop these nonsensical excesses and get the country back to a more reasonable way of dealing with these matters."

Condon said there is need for drastic reform in the "unfair procedures" of executive branch departments in carrying out President Truman "Loyalty" check program.

He did not go into detail but said that in many ways the "suffering and difficulties" of government employees hailed before executive branch "Loyalty" boards is worse than that of persons who are denounced by "Riff-Raff in Congress."

"When you are subject to a public attack, as I was, people rally around you and you find you have friends you never knew about," Condon said.

"In that sense, it is really quite an exhilarating experience although I don't really recommend it to anyone."

Sawyer, in a brief address before Condon spoke, commended him for his "energetic and distinguished" leadership of scientific research in the bureau.

Condon's prepared address, which he never delivered, stressed the importance of basic research and urged the creation of a new cabinet department to bring together all scientific agencies of the government.

## McCarthy

(Continued from Page 1)

done was to attach his name to the work.

Inasmuch as Lustron was existing on large RFC loans McCarthy's acceptance of Lustron's money was "reprehensible," Benton said.

"During the hearings on RFC," Benton recalled, "testimony was given that Sen. McCarthy had obtained money from Carl G. Strandlund when he was president of Lustron. The testimony indicated that Sen. McCarthy had borrowed money from Mr. Strandlund at various race tracks—giving the Lustron president checks to cover his borrowings. Mr. Strandlund, so the testimony went, would tear up the checks."

Benton inserted in the record excerpts from the RFC hearings as follows:

Witness: . . . I do know that day Sen. McCarthy did borrow a lot of money from Mr. Strandlund.

Q. How much did he borrow? Can you guess?

A. Well, no, after the first race he was broke. He had bet everything he had on the first race and he was borrowing all day after that. . . .

Q. Did he give Mr. Strandlund a check for it?

A. I think I saw him give one check or maybe two.

Q. Well, what happened?

A. That is as much as I know. Afterward I think Mr. Strandlund destroyed the check. He said he usually did that for Mr. McCarthy.

In a federal court proceeding involving the bankruptcy of Lustron, Benton said, a Lustron official named Robert Byers, Sr., testified concerning another \$500 given McCarthy.

Also "Mr. Byers testified concerning a debt of \$5,500 which Sen. McCarthy allegedly ran up in a dice game with his son, Robert Byers Jr. Byers Sr. declared that Sen. McCarthy had never paid the debt," Benton said.

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# 'Our Free Speech Rights Get Rusty If We Don't Use Them'

THE PEOPLE of Brooklyn looked up in surprise as a Town-Crier rang his liberty bell on the street corners of Bath Beach, Brownsville, Kings Highway and Borough Hall.

"Hear ye, hear ye!" Arrayed in colonial costume, the ancient figure of freedom stood preserved against time. And as he called the people to gather for preservation of their rights, the passersby stopped on the corners and listened to the speakers who discussed the Smith Act and its dangers to the people's peace and living conditions. Nearby, a float was mounted on a car, reminding the people that this Constitution Day, Sept. 1, their constitutional rights were jeopardized as never before.

In Brooklyn, Queens, Harlem and Manhattan, the response of the people was the same to the series of citywide meetings sponsored by chapters of the Civil Rights Congress. Everywhere speakers reported interest, concern. Hysteria and witchhunts had taken their toll. Some people were cautious. But beneath caution and interest lay an anxious testing of solutions which the street-meetings proposed.

AMONG THE SPEAKERS in the boroughs were Negro and



SIMON W. GERSON, one of the 17 New York workingclass leaders arrested under the Smith Act, greets the Town Crier as the Bill of Rights float toured the city.

white men and women who had been slapped into jail only two months before, charged with "teaching and advocating" their ideas. The people listened intently as Simon W. Gerson, former assistant to a Borough President, Arnold Johnson and other members of the 17 indicted Communists pointed out that the stake of the non-Communists in preserving freedom of speech for all Americans.

They nodded their heads as Sadie Van Veen, Bea Goodlowe, Jesus Colon and other spokesmen for the Civil Rights Congress explained that the Smith Act completely destroyed the First Amendment to the Constitution.

IN BATH BEACH, a group of teen-agers hooted and heckled. The audience hushed them up. They wanted to listen.

In Brownsville, a TV store-owner turned on his outdoor

phonograph full-blast to drown out the speaker on the microphone outside. The audience went inside and complained. The phonograph was turned off.

In Queens, thousands of leaflets were distributed to passersby who were listening to the CRC spokesmen for the first time. The spokesmen reported that they saw only one leaflet thrown away.

IN HARLEM, in the Spanish-speaking community in Borough Hall, in the Jewish neighborhood of Brownsville, speakers noted considerable signs of agreement from the crowds. In other areas, the people were silent, simply listening. In some, little knots gathered after the meeting was over, and questions were asked, points discussed. In still others, no outward signs at all—only listening, only the talking of leaflets, and the going on their ways as the meetings ended.

CRC spokesmen announced that more street-corner meetings will be held this weekend, next, and on weekends after that. More leaflets will be distributed, and a new petition circulated asking President Truman to carry out his words against McCarthyism with deeds to end Smith Act persecutions. A spokesman said: "We're going to exercise our free-speech rights. They get rusty if we don't. Today, the people are interested in what we have to say. Tomorrow, they'll be fighting with us even harder for free speech and the right to speak for peace."

## Labor Peace Meet in Hartford in October

HARTFORD, Conn. A Labor Peace Assembly here in October will hear Pat Ward, vice president of Ford UAW Local 600. All Connecticut candidates for elective office are being queried by American Peace Crusade on their stand on cease-fire and peace.

## ALP Campaigners Hear Voters' Disgust with Two Old Parties

By MICHAEL SINGER

THE TWO MAJOR PARTIES, filthy with graft and corruption as revealed in the Republican cesspool operations in Richmond, the Tammany gangland politics in Manhattan, and the Gross-cop rackets in Brooklyn, are beginning to feel the hot breath of angry voters.

Democratic leaders have become so frightened at the prospects of a protest deluge which would swamp their aspirant for City Council president, Joseph Sharkey, that they have issued emergency conferences of district chieftains to map plans that might stem the flood.

As for the Republicans, their McCarthyite candidate, Rep. Henry J. Latham, is just playing out the stooge role of the Dewey-Tammany conspiracy and trying desperately to throw as many votes to Sharkey as he can.

THE RESENTMENT felt among voters to the bipartisan cesspool in New York, however, has begun to show significant developments going far beyond graft, bookie protection, political buying and selling of civil service jobs, and underworld connections.

Recent American Labor Party rallies, especially those in the Garment Center, considered the Liberal Party stronghold, and in weekend mobilization in Brooklyn, have reflected deep concern by the people over such issues as peace, Hitlerism in Western Germany, the Hughes-Brees law, the 15-cent fare, the Smith Act, and Negro rights.

POLITICAL EXPERTS are expressing surprise at the large crowds that have greeted Clifford T. McAvoy, ALP City Council Presidential nominee, at his garment center rallies. The feeling is growing among the clubhouse observers that the Labor Party's constant pounding away at major issues of peace, democracy, good government and civil rights and its record of fighting on day to day issues may result in a groundswell as November nears.

There have been many signs of good will and expressions of unity on various issues ranging from cleaning out the political two-party crooks to peace in Korea given ALP canvassers from independent and Liberal Party rank and file voters.

Despite the cynics, the people do not have short memories. They recall previous ALP warnings of an increased fare, that it was the ALP which first exposed the corruption in the O'Dwyer regime and its ties with the Dewey despots in Albany; that ALP pleas for trace in Korea and unity against high prices and war profiteering inflation, are now being echoed

by individuals and groups of all political concepts and in all walks of life.

THERE IS NO DOUBT that Rudolph Halley, Liberal Party candidate, is making a strong bid for the Council post. Backed by huge sums of ILGWU and Liberal Party funds, this "crusader," a product of the political machines and still a registered Democrat, is waging a clever and streamlined campaign on the issue of corruption.

Voters, disgusted by the crooked machinations of Tammany and Republicans, may see in Halley the alternative to Sharkey and Latham. But Halley's armor is made of tissue paper. He is silent on major issues; he evades a position on Truman's re-Hitlerization of Western Germany and Franco support; he refuses to take a stand on the infamous Smith Act; he's silent on attacks against the Negro people; he's deaf to the swelling demands for peace, for pride and profit controls—he is mum on repeal of the Hughes-Brees law.

ALP campaigners report that many voters are asking where does Halley really stand. Aside from sin and crooked politics the Liberal candidate has yet to speak out.

## Fur Dressers Urge Pardon For Dr. Hunton

An immediate pardon for Dr. W. Alphaeus Hunton, Civil Rights Congress bail fund trustee now in jail on a "contempt" conviction, was urged by the Joint Board of Fur Dressers and Dyers this week. Writing to President Truman, Leon Straus, executive secretary, declared: "Dr. Hunton is a distinguished Negro scholar, who has devoted his full energies to the struggle for the rights of the Negro people both here and abroad. He should be carrying on this struggle where he is needed, not languishing in a jail."

The union charged that Dr. Hunton was jailed "for his refusal to act as an informer upon thousands of Americans" who contributed to the bail fund.

## Millinery Peace Committee Active

The Headwear Peace Committee of New York, comprising workers in millinery and men's hats, is planning a large cease-fire meeting for workers in the industry.

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# The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

SEPTEMBER 30, 1951

SECTION 2

## Munich--A Lesson for Today

By JOHN PITTMAN

**T**HIRTEEN years ago today in Munich, Germany, the heads of the German, Italian, British and French governments agreed to dismember Czechoslovakia in accordance with the demands of German imperialism. This agreement of Sept. 30, 1938 has subsequently come to be known as the Munich Conspiracy, because, with the wisdom of hindsight, the peoples of the world now know that although it was promulgated as a move for peace, it actually precipitated the outbreak of World War II.

We ordinary citizens of the United States can review the lessons of this Munich Conspiracy with great profit to ourselves. For precisely at this moment, certain politicians are acting in our name and under the cloak of authority granted by us to make agreements with other governments and other cliques of politicians. These acts are also promulgated as moves toward peace. But their resemblance to the Munich Conspiracy is frightening and portentous of disaster—disaster for us as well as for peoples against whom they are directed.

What, in essence, was the Munich Conspiracy of 1938, and what are the parallels of this policy today?

The particular issue of the Munich Conspiracy was German imperialism's racist demand, as part of Hitler's "Lebensraum" (living space) program, for cession by Czechoslovakia of the Sudetenland. Hitler threatened to take this territory by force in May, 1938, and ordered his troops to march. But when he came face to face with the united front of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and France, he retreated at the last minute. German fascism thus faced major defeat, which, in view of its mounting economic crisis, portended its early and inevitable collapse.

Subsequently, British imperialism rushed into the breach and manufactured a situation in which Hitler's face could be saved and German fascism's demands could be granted. This was accomplished by Britain's Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and France's Premier Edouard Daladier, who pressured the landlord-capitalist government of Czechoslovakia to capitulate to Hitler.

### MUNICH POLICY IS ANTI-SOVIETISM

But these particular acts in reference to Czechoslovakia take on a general character when viewed against the background of imperialist policy following World War I. The Munich Conspiracy had numerous antecedents; it was, in fact, the culmination of a consistent line of policy by the imperialist governments of the so-called capitalist democracies. Hence, the basis in fact for the term, "Munich policy."

The core of this Munich policy was anti-Sovietism. It was the rejection of collective security based on peaceful co-existence with the Soviet Union—a collective security which would curb and finally defeat the instigators of a new war. It was the calculated building-up and encouragement of aggressors, the deliberate fomenting of war situations and wars under the guise of "saving peace" and "non-intervention," with the aim of setting the aggressors against the democratic movements of the peoples, against the liberation struggles of the colonial peoples, and against the Soviet Union.

Hence it was that Munich was foreshadowed by the encouragement of Japanese imperialism's rape of Manchuria in 1931, Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia in 1934, the joint German-Italian intervention in Spain in 1936, Hitler's reoccupation of the Rhineland



THE GREAT BETRAYAL at Munich shows Britain's Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Nazi Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop reviewing swastika-bearing Nazi troops in Munich on Sept. 29, 1938.

*Thirteen years ago the fraud of "peace in our time" was perpetrated. It helped save fascism and brought history's most disastrous war on the world. The Munich policy still operates and it spells disaster again for the world.*

in 1936, and the German fascist annexation of Austria in 1938. And this Munich policy persisted even after Hitler marched on Poland and Mussolini attacked Albania in 1939. It was behind the "phony war" in Western Europe; the attempt to use the Finnish-Soviet conflict in order to turn the entire war against the Soviet Union; the delays and procrastinations regarding opening the Second Front; the anti-Soviet intrigues with Tito; and even the atom bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki as a move to forestall the Red Army's occupation of the Japanese mainland. In all these acts, anti-Sovietism runs like a red thread. It is virtually a synonym for Munich policy.

### TRUSTS AND LABOR BUREAUCRATS

This policy was carried out, of course, by the politicians of the imperialist governments. But behind them were the prime movers, the giant trusts and cartels of monopoly capitalism, which, with their insatiable greed for profits, systematically organized reaction and war. Dare any of us ordinary citizens of the United States forget that it was the Rockefellers, Morgans, duPonts and their British counterparts who revived German imperialism after World War I with the Dawes Plan, and who subsidized Hitler fascism through loans and direct investments in the concerns of Krupp, Siemens, I. G. Farben, and others? Can we afford to forget who it was that supplied Japanese imperialism with scrap iron and petroleum throughout the rape of China?

But if the money and banking kings and the giant industrialists were the prime movers of the Munich policy, the opportunists and misleaders of the labor movements in the various countries rendered the invaluable service of un-

dermining the people's resistance to this policy. It was the "socialist" Leon Blum of France and the Labor Party and trades union official Sir Walter Citrine of Britain who connived with Daladier and Chamberlain to sellout Czechoslovakia. It was the corrupt bureaucracies of the trade unions which split up the labor movements and prevented organization of a powerful united front against fascism and war, led by the working classes.

Yes, the Munich Conspiracy was hatched under the guise of "saving the peace," and when Chamberlain returned with his copy of the "Declaration of Peace" signed by Hitler and himself, all the voices of reaction and opportunism, all the anti-Soviet voices cried out in welcome. "Hail, the Man of Peace!" they said. "We shall now have peace in our time." Only the Communists in every land dared to contradict this view, for which they were denounced, as usual, as "taking order from the Kremlin." But Gottwald of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party said: "The Czechoslovakian people are threatened with the loss of their national independence." And the Communists everywhere said Munich meant the unleashing of a new war.

History has shown who was right and who was wrong. The Munich policy boomeranged and brought disaster to those who put it into effect. True, the intended victims of Munich suffered. The losses inflicted on the Soviet people were enormous. But the instrument of Munich as well as the Munichers themselves were defeated. And the people who permitted their governments to carry out the Munich policy also became its victims. British, French, Poles, Dutch, Belgians—these also were the targets of Hitler.

Are there parallels of this policy to be seen today? In so far as intent is

concerned, the parallels are exact. Before our eyes are unfolding a number of "Munich conspiracies," all with the aim of unleashing a war against the Soviet Union. Even as this is being written, the representatives of twelve governments are assembled at Ottawa to complete the organization of a powerful force for aggression in Europe. And what is to be the kernel of this force? None other but the re-built, re-armed forces of German imperialism, led by the same officers who led the Nazi Wehrmacht! One would think that the Hitlerites never existed, that this is an entirely novel creation, so dim is the memory in the minds of its creators of the fate of Hitler and the people who connived to strengthen him.

Moreover, it is the entire original Anti-Komintern Axis which is being re-established and re-armed. At Ottawa, it was proposed to revise the Italian peace treaty so as to re-arm de Gasperi's Italy. And a few weeks ago, the politicians of some 48 states gathered in San Francisco to organize aggression in Asia, based upon the revival of Japanese militarism. To the Atlantic Alliance and the Pacific Alliance will be added a "Middle East Alliance," a "Mediterranean Alliance," which will be bolstered, of course, by the "Inter-American Alliance." All of these "alliances" are lacquered over with such loud protestations as "We Are For Peace!" and "For Defense, Only!" But this veneer cannot conceal the clear aggressive intent underneath. In fact, the architects of all these alliances—the United States billionaires and the politicians of their two political parties—brazenly declare that these alliances are designed to "contain Communism" and are aimed at the Soviet Union.

Once again, although a United Nations stands today where the League of Nations stood at the time of Munich, the possibility of collective security through agreement with the Soviet Union is flatly rejected. Once again, the organ of international intercourse, the United Nations, has been subverted and fallen under the domination of imperialism—and a single imperialism at that, Wall Street imperialism.

Again, it is the same gigantic trusts and cartels—grown immensely bigger

(Continued on Magazine Page 5)

# The Oatis Spy Case

*This is the story the State Department has and hides. These are the facts the commercial press refuses to reveal. Associated Press correspondent William Oatis received basic military espionage training at Army centers here. He admitted in open court that his notebooks contained secret Czech military data. He was brazen. But he was crude and he got caught.*

By HARRY RAYMOND

**P**RESIDENT TRUMAN'S undiplomatic boorish White House "reception" of the new Czechoslovak Ambassador last month, an act lauded by the commercial newspapers of the land as a proper "tongue lashing" and "rebuke" of the Czech government for imprisonment of AP correspondent William Oatis as a professional spy, will certainly not raise U. S. prestige among the people of Europe where facts of the case have been made available.

Persons outside our borders, who have read the record of the Oatis trial and regularly hear the U. S.-controlled Munich radio beaming incitements to sabotage and armed insurrection against the Czechoslovak Government, cannot be blamed when they charge sinister forces in America are distorting a common criminal trial into an incident for war-making.

The American people are being deceived by their leaders of government, by the monopoly-controlled radio and press, concerning the facts of the much discussed difficulties of Mr. Oatis. It has been the good habit of our people, when confronted with the problem of what to believe and what not to believe, to take the excellent advice of the late New York Governor Al Smith and "look at the record."

## A LOOK AT THE RECORD

I have looked at the Oatis trial record. President Truman's advisors, the State Department and Pentagon brass have studied it, too. Then they suppressed it. But it will not forever stay suppressed.

The record reveals that Oatis, under the guise of an AP correspondent, got into the spy racket for the Pentagon crowd in Czechoslovakia. He was brazen. He was arrogant. He was crude. He was caught with the goods.

He stood up in court and confessed in a clear ringing voice. And he was sentenced to prison for a term of ten years.

Oatis knew what he was up against when he entered the espionage service. He was no innocent correspondent working the foreign beat and seeking out legitimate news sources. He said so in court. And this straight-forward confession has been ignored or distorted by U. S. Government spokesmen and the press across the country.

Standing in the Czech court, Oatis named the times and places of his acts

of espionage. He glibly admitted attendance at three military intelligence schools during 1944-45. He told how he received basic spy training at Fort Snelling, Minn., and in special hush-hush classes in the University of Michigan and at Camp Progress.

He identified his identification card No. 2256 from the Fort Snelling spy school. He told in detail of his intensive training for espionage work before he went to Prague.

He identified his own notes and secret writing concerning details of Czech troop movements, military strength, military conferences and the exact location of important Czech defense industries.

He further identified his private notes containing information on sources of materials for atomic energy production.

This espionage material was contained in seven notebooks. He admitted these notes had no relation to news coverage. They were espionage notes pure and simple, he told the court.

After Oatis came to Prague, he testified he met another Fort Snelling graduate, Lt. Col. George Attwood, military attache of the U. S. Embassy. He said he went to work under Attwood's undercover guidance.

"I found out that most members of the western press and diplomatic colony were doing espionage work," Oatis confessed to the court, "and therefore it was difficult for me not to fall into espionage activity."

## AIDED FUGITIVE CZECH CRIMINAL

Oatis told his trial judges that on one occasion he sent a warning "through a news story" to Josef Konarek, a Czech citizen in Paris, warning Konarek not to return to his native land, where he was involved in an investigation of murder of a security officer. This "news" message, he said, was sent through an agent named Harry Hudson.

The AP correspondent admitted telling Tyler Thompson of the U. S. Embassy in Prague about the Konarek incident. Oatis said Thompson advised him a similar warning had been broadcast over the "Voice of America" radio.

It is significant that Josef Pavélka, the man who later confessed committing the murder of the Czech security officer, testified at the Oatis trial that he used a 1949 Mauser pistol, brought from West Germany and obtained from Konarek. Another Czech, an employee in the



Prague AP office named Wodinek, told how the murder weapon was left at the AP office. This testimony was confirmed by another Czech employe, Peter Muenz.

Eleanor Wheeler, former employe of Religious Service, who knew Oatis in Prague, reported that far from appearing as a beaten man who had, as the U. S. commercial press reported, lost weight under some mysterious "forced confession" procedure, Oatis "put on about 20 pounds while awaiting trial."

"No one who had seen Oatis operate in Prague was surprised that he was apprehended," Mrs. Wheeler stated in an article in the September issue of the magazine New World Review. "In fact the only reason for doubting that he had intelligence school training was that he was so open and crude about it. . . . One would think that an essential part of such training would be the ability to cover up, but perhaps he had not yet got to that part of the course."

The record of the trial reveals clearly that William Oatis was not arrested and imprisoned for political heresy or "dan-

gerous thoughts" as is the case today with so many Americans at home. He was a spy. He pleaded guilty. He recited his overt acts from the witness stand.

A man who does that could hardly expect to escape prison in any country in the world. And all the official sound and fury emanating from the White House and the State Department on his behalf has not refuted one single word of the damning testimony at the Pankrac District Court in Prague. The White House and State Department occupants would do well to turn their gaze toward their own backyard where Negro citizens are being framed, tortured and lynched; where honest men and women are being indicted and jailed under the Smith Act for their political thoughts and beliefs; where the foreign born are dragged to Ellis Island and deported in thought-control proceedings. Here, right here at home, is where the frameup system is operating openly, violently and brazenly. This is something real and dangerous to protest about."

## Ted Tinsley Says...

### ARCH RETIRES

"EDNA," SAID ARCH, "I am going to retire from all organizations except my union."

Edna spread the newspaper and sat down contentedly under the tree in the park. "Why?" she asked.

"Well, take last week," Arch explained. "Last week I decided to help save western civilization, culture, the American way of life and free enterprise."

"Did you save them?" asked Edna.

"Don't interrupt. I started last Sunday night. I went to a meeting of the Crusade for Freedom. The boss was the main speaker, and after the speech I had to contribute a dollar to the collection."

"And, on Monday night, I went to a meeting of Stockholders Against Socialism."

"How come?" asked Edna.

"Do you forget that I have one share of stock in the National Rubber Gasket Company? The boss gave

us each one share last Christmas, just before the negotiations. Well, at this meeting the boss was the main speaker. Then there was a collection. I had to give a little something."

"What happened on Tuesday?" asked Edna as she unpacked the lunch and shooed an ant off the newspaper.

"On Tuesday night I attended a meeting of Americans Battling Communism. The boss was the main speaker. They had a collection to buy radio sets to drop by parachute into Europe."

"What kind of radios?" asked Edna.

"The kind of radios the boss makes in his Paterson plant. Anyway, on Wednesday I attended a mass meeting of the Fighters for Free Enterprise. The boss was the main speaker, and when he finished they had a collection. I gave a little something."

"And on Thursday I attended a rally of the Produce for Victory movement. The boss was the main speaker. He had a plan. He said if we all produced more rubber gaskets per hour he would have enough to sell to

Spain, and this would defeat Communism. Then we had a collection. I gave what loose change I had."

"Here is a Swiss cheese sandwich," said Edna.

"Friday night," continued Arch, "I went to a meeting of United We Stand, an organization devoted to fighting Socialism."

"Was the boss the main speaker?" asked Edna.

"Oh, you were there, too?"

"No, I just guessed," said Edna modestly.

"Anyway," said Arch between bites of the Swiss cheese sandwich, "after the boss spoke they had a collection. Then I figured things up."

"Did you conclude that you were getting out more gaskets per hour at the same rate of pay per hour, and the boss was selling more gaskets—at the same profit per gasket?"

Arch chewed moodily. "I didn't think of that," he said. "It was just that with all those collections, I couldn't afford to go on fighting."

"Arch," said Edna, handing him a tomato, "the working class can never afford to fight Socialism."

# They Made the Holdup 'Legal'

*The Defense Production Act is a new law. But the way it works is the same old story: More profits for the bosses, frozen wages and higher prices for the workers. Here's how it works.*

WASHINGTON.

**T**HE new Defense Production Act which became law on July 31 is one of the most complete sell-outs of the interests of U. S. workers and consumers in many, many years.

Never before have the Big Business interests been so bold and so successful in enacting legislation which is so openly against the interests of the vast majority of the people.

Big Business and its stooges in Congress and the Administration set out to accomplish three things — and the DPA wrote these objectives into law:

- Guarantee the continuation of high prices and high profits.
- Continue the wage freeze.
- Speed-up the conversion of our economy from peace to war production.

The new law is going to mean higher prices for all food stuffs; it's going to mean rent increases; it's going to mean higher clothing prices; it's going to mean profits even greater than the record-breaking profits already reached.

## How We Got Into This Mess

Before detailing what the new law will add up to we should go back and see how we got into this mess and who is responsible for it—because this is the story to be remembered when you try to stretch your pay to meet the new prices; and when elections come around in 1952.

The controls law Congress enacted 12 months ago had only one provision which was enforced—wage controls.

Prices on everything have been climbing steadily since the outbreak of the Korean fighting. Wages have been saddled with the phony 10 percent formula—and the result has been that business profits during the year of the Korean fighting reached the highest levels in the history of this country.

Moreover, it should be remembered that during these past months the Truman Administration and the stabilization agencies in Washington failed consistently even to use what little powers Congress had given them a year ago to put a ceiling on inflation.

## Hatch Back Door Deals

Of course the White House kept issuing statements all last fall and winter about how prices would be stabilized. But when all the actions, orders and regulations were added up the only thing which wasn't going up was wages.

The Administration never tried to mobilize its own party or the people; and the labor officials continued to try to make political deals instead of carrying the anti-inflation fight down to the rank and file.

The United Labor Policy Committee—composed of the top-brass of the AFL and CIO—had rushed to the White House early in the game to offer everything including a no-strike pledge. All they asked in return was "equality of sacrifice."

This became the new slogan from the labor politicians—"equality of sacrifice." Instead of fighting to control runaway prices and the cost of living, instead

of leading an aggressive rank and file campaign for higher wages, they tried to hatch back-door deals which, so they claimed, would make Big Business sacrifice equally with the workers.

No one was surprised when this "equality of sacrifice" program just didn't catch hold.

## They Walk Out—Then Back In

But the angry protests from labor's rank and file became so loud that in February, when the Wage Stabilization Board announced the 10 percent wage regulation, the labor members resigned from the board. Shortly thereafter the labor representatives had resigned from all defense posts.

The ULPC manifesto certainly listed plenty of legitimate beefs and grievances, and pointed the finger at Big Business control of the entire economy and administration of the war program as well. But the statement, despite all its angry denunciations, very carefully did not list the conditions on which the labor politicians would scurry back to the fold and carry on their jobs. From the beginning it smelled like a deal was in the works.

Two months later—on May first—everybody was chummy again. The labor bosses were back as window-dressing for the war program.

And absolutely nothing has been changed. Charles E. Wilson and the other Big Business representatives were still running the show, prices were still spiraling upward and the 10 percent wage freeze was still in effect.

## Demos Wrote Law With GOP Assist

The first Defense Production Act, and the one just enacted, came out of a Congress completely controlled by the Democratic Party.

It's the Democratic Party, from the White House through the Senate and the House, which wrote these laws and is responsible for their administration. With an assist, of course, from their Republican friends.

But no one can honestly claim—as the labor officials do—that President Truman made a real fight to get tough anti-inflation legislation and was sold out by the Dixiecrats and the Republicans.

The fact is that every key Democrat in the Senate, from Vice-President Barkley down, and in the House from Speaker Rayburn down, was in there voting and scheming to put across the bill that is now the Defense Production Act.

And President Truman?

He signed the new law and blasted it at the same time. But words are cheap and the 1952 elections are just around the corner.

Go back a few months to when the labor politicians scurried back into their government jobs. On that very same day President Truman sent a message to Congress outlining the amendments he wished to see in the new Defense Production Act.

With the exception of rent controls not one ULPC demand for an adequate anti-inflation program was included in the recommendations the President sent to Congress. He didn't even go through

the motions of asking Congress to enact the program of his own United Labor Policy Committee.

And after getting this brushoff, and after the President's own party leaders and personal friends had put across the new Defense Production Act, the labor spokesmen squeaked to the press:

"We commend President Truman, Defense Mobilizer Wilson, Economic Stabilizer Johnston, Price Stabilization Chief Di Salle and the other public officials who worked earnestly to win from Congress a stronger anti-inflation law."

How long can they continue to fool the rank and file this way?

## Prices and Profits Stay Up

The unholy combination of greedy Big Business lobbyists, cattle growers and meat packers, and the real estate lobby wrote the new DPA as they wished. With the Administration blowing hot and cold, and the top labor organizations mumbling in their beards, there was no opposition at all.

A bill was passed to guarantee—as much as these things can be guaranteed—that prices and profits will stay up. The only drawback with some of these new ceiling prices, as far as the businessmen are concerned, is that they are so high consumers can't buy the goods!

Everyone around here seems to have forgotten that OPA and price control under President Roosevelt—with all its weaknesses—was aimed at protecting the consumers. The Defense Production Act of 1951 is not concerned with consumers—except where, as workers, their wages are frozen—but only with manufacturers and businessmen, to protect their profits.

For, far from being a bill intended to "control prices" or "put ceilings on prices," the new DPA is really intended to hold prices up, and maintain lush profits.

## What New Bill Adds Up to

What will the new DPA add up to? Here are a few indications of what the people have in store for them:

Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston announced that in the next 12 months the cost of living will go up from 5 to 8 percent. This doesn't seem like much.

But every time the cost of living goes up 1 percent it costs the nation's people \$2,000,000 more to maintain the same standard of living. This means that in the next 12 months the people will have to lay out an extra \$10,000,000 to \$18,000,000 to buy the same food and clothes and live in the same homes they live in today.

In fact, the only ceiling on any of these cost of living items will be how much can be squeezed out of workers and consumers.

## Price Rollbacks Are Outlawed

Of course, all price rollbacks were outlawed. And right up the line—from raw materials producers, to manufacturers, to wholesalers and to retailers—increases will be added upon increases.



Every businessman is being guaranteed his regular markup and his regular profit margin upon any cost increases.

Rents will go up 20 percent over the June 30, 1947, level, less any increases already granted in the interim.

The wage controls are continued. The phony Wage Stabilization Board 10 percent formula is still in effect.

The WSB, with a big fanfare, announced that all workers, whether they have escalator clauses or not, can get increases equal to the increases in the cost of living since January, 1950.

However, the contrived government BLS cost of living index shows only a 10 percent increase since January, 1950. And all the WSB deal offers for the future is a freeze as far as present living standards are concerned. A fraud — and not even a very clever one. But why bother to be clever, since the labor members of the WSB voted for this new deal?

The Defense Production Act of 1951 was written and passed during mid-1951, when the profit rate of industry and Big Business was running at the highest peaks on record. To maintain this level of profits is the main concern of the new law.

What Congress gave the Administration willingly under the DPA was continued power to direct the economy more and more into war production, and the authority to give tax relief handouts and defense loans to Big Business. These are now being dished out at the rate of about \$100,000,000 each month.

As pointed out above, the United Labor Policy Committee did have an anti-inflation program on paper last spring. The Administration had none.

But instead of mobilizing the rank and file for a real pressure drive these so-called labor statesmen scurried around Washington trying to make political deals. They didn't even urge Truman to veto the DPA; instead they said they'd back a veto or forget it, leaving it up to Truman!

And when this act was enacted into law? Why, these spokesmen for labor said the law was "a disgraceful surrender to those who stand to profit from inflation."

But they didn't say that because of this vicious sell-out they were embarking on a campaign to free labor and return to free collective bargaining. They didn't lay out any program of mobilizing their only source of strength—the rank and file. Instead, they listed the amendments they wanted the Congress which had just enacted the DPA to now put in the law!

The inflation law is on the books. In Washington you can find nowhere — whether you search in the White House, the Senate, the House, or the AFL and CIO headquarters—anyone who is prepared to lead the fight to return the U.S. to an economy of peaceful production.

The change must come from below. From the ranks of labor and from the great mass of ordinary consumers. Once they start to move, Washington will take on a new look.

This article is reprinted, with slight abbreviation, from *The Dispatcher*, Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union paper.

# Truth About the Philippines

"In the middle of 1942, a few months after the Japanese hordes had overrun the whole of the Philippines, Manila residents found that some unknown hand had posted leaflets on many of the buildings," writes Manuel Cruz in *New Times*. They were issued by the organization of the Philippine guerillas, the Hukbalahap (People's Anti-Japanese Army), and bore the signature of its leader, Luis M. Taruc. He then goes on to tell the story of "The Truth About the Philippines."

THE Japanese had captured Bataan and Corregidor, MacArthur and the Philippine government had fled the country. But resistance to the Japanese grew and spread, and the Hukbalahap began to command esteem and inspire hope in every patriotic heart.

In the early part of 1944, the Huks, as the organization and its members came to be called, were in actual control of at least 27 towns in central Luzon and enjoyed wide influence in the southern islands. They had wiped out landlord tyranny in many villages, cleared them of local bullies and traitors and set up village councils and democratic government. Many a landlord with a guilty conscience fled to Manila where he could still count on Japanese protection. The Japanese invaders and the Filipino traitors could not understand what enabled the organization to rally thousands of peasants to its side, and why it enjoyed the support of the vast majority of the rural population.

When MacArthur, together with his "trained" Philippine officialdom, returned to the islands he put back into power the same landlords and bureau-



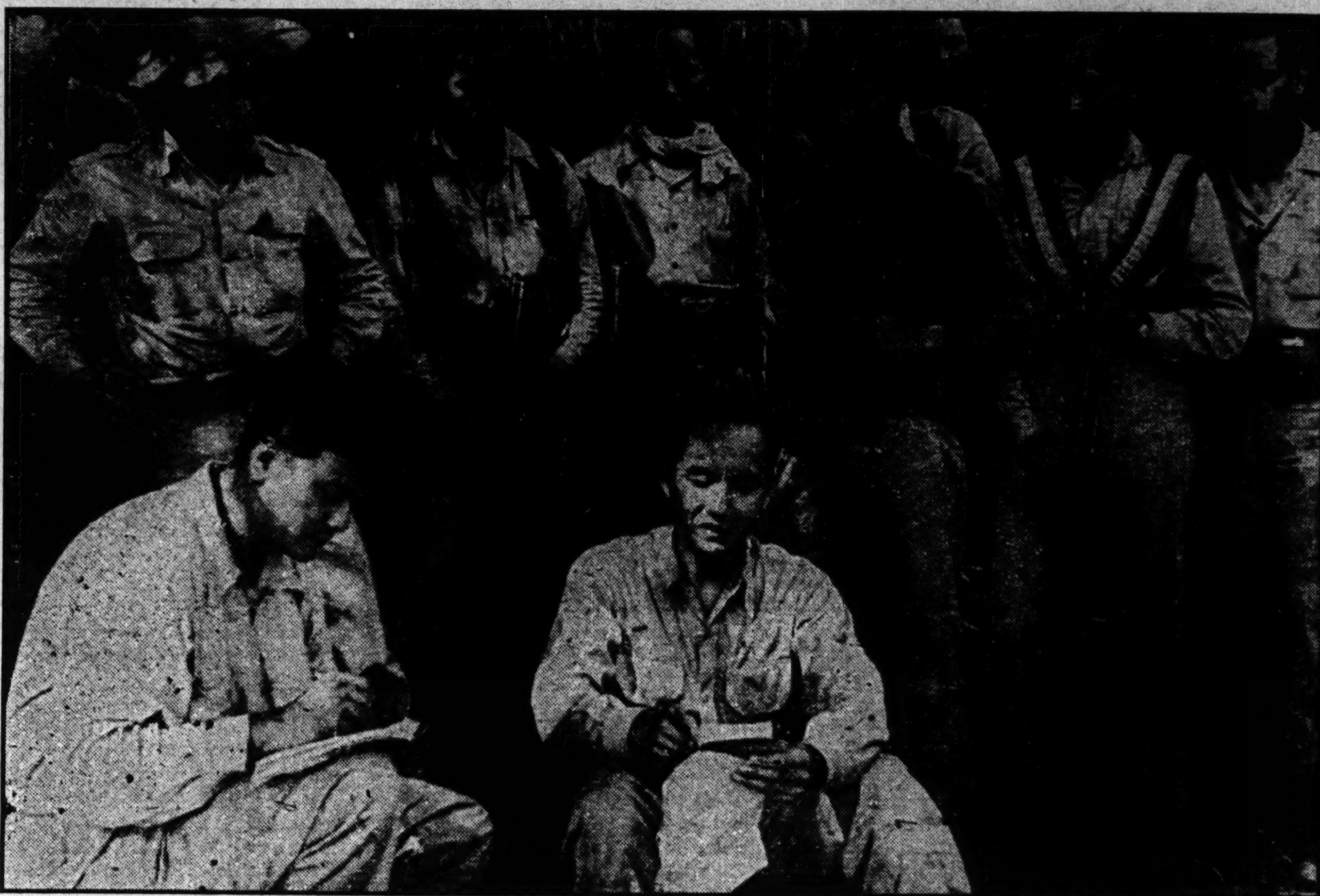
LUIZ M. TARUC

cratic capitalist elements who had made the country a veritable hell for its peasants and workers.

When the First U. S. Cavalry Division and airborne troops landed at Lingayen, Luzon, in January, 1945, the American high command immediately issued orders to disarm the Huks, who had fought so bravely, and successfully, against the Japanese invader. Some of the Hukbalahap leaders, including Luis M. Taruc, were arrested and thrown into jail. Hoodlum bands organized by the landlords were allowed to carry arms and were given a free hand to destroy patriots.

In February, MacArthur and the returned Filipino officials moved to Leyte Island. By this time it became perfectly clear what Washington's policy was to be with regard to the popular movement, which during the war had been directed against the Japanese invaders, and was now aimed against returning collaborationists and traitors, ruthless landlords and incompetent and venal officials. MacArthur had no intention of honoring President Roosevelt's pledge to punish all those who collaborated with the enemy, and enable the Filipinos to exercise the independence promised them.

Though the Philippines had been



HUKBONG LEADER Luis Taruc (center) in his July 2, 1950 interview with Manuel P. Manahan, publisher of Bagon Buhay. In the background are men of the Huk movement. Details of the interview are in this article.

granted nominal independence on July 4, 1946, the unequal treaties imposed on the country reduced it to a pawn in the hands of the American monopolies.

As every Filipino knows by now, the American army remained to help the private armies of the landlords and dirty politicians combat the national-liberation movement.

President Sergio Osmena incurred the disfavor of Washington by releasing Luis Taruc and other resistance leaders. MacArthur took urgent measures to replace him by Manuel A. Roxas, spokesman for the landed gentry and the big Spanish and American cartels. The fact that Roxas had collaborated with the Japanese did not seem to bother Washington. A hurried general election was staged in April, 1946, in which Roxas figured as Washington's official candidate. The Liberal Party machine, financed and controlled by Wall Street and the Philippine cartels, was brought into action; paid gangsters and hoodlums set to work, and Manuel Roxas was installed in power; a placeman of Washington was imposed on the people as the first president of the "independent" Philippine Republic.

Unable to stem the tide of the popular liberation movement, Roxas switched to a "mailed-fist policy." But repression could not halt the development of the movement, nor undermine the determination of its adherents. Far from abating, popular resistance grew stronger and attracted more followers who, having seen through the policy of the Roxas administration, now pinned all their hopes on the liberation struggle.

The Huks, most of them peasants and workers, had discovered their strength in the bitter struggle against Japanese occupation. And now, when they saw their old exploiters returning to power, they did not want to lay down arms in spite of all the attractive offers made by the Quirino government, which had replaced the Roxas administration.

Thus Hukbalahap came into being at a time when the enemy had just set foot on our soil. It was officially launched nine years ago, on March 29, 1942, the day on which it first gave battle to the enemy. In the four years of war against the Japanese, the Huks acquired immense experience and a great mass following. At the close of the war it was estimated that the Hukbalahap had singlehandedly fought at least 2,000 engagements with Japanese occupation troops. Its detachments smuggled weapons out of the Bataan and Corregidor depots when the American troops surrendered to the enemy.

But fiercer battles lay ahead. They are being fought today, with ever-

mounting vigor, for the complete liberation of the Philippines from all outside interference.

Failing to achieve anything by terroristic and punitive measures against the Hukbalahap, in February, 1948 President Quirino tried, through his brother Antonio, to start talks with Taruc. The Hukbalahap leader undertook a very perilous trip to Manila, only to find that Quirino did not want to negotiate. His purpose was to double-cross the patriots, and the government demanded that the Huks surrender their weapons and register with the authorities. In exchange Quirino promised to recognize the Huks as Filipino-American guerillas, which would entitle them to back-pay and pensions, and to reseat Taruc and his colleague in the Lower House. It will be recalled that during the elections which put Roxas in power, Taruc and other leaders of the Democratic Alliance formed in July, 1945, were elected to parliament by the people, but the government, in pursuance of its mailed-fist policy, unlawfully deprived them of their mandates.

Taruc saw that the projected negotiations were nothing but a trap set for the national-liberation fighters and left Manila. Ever since then many a legend

has been woven around this "most elusive leader of the peasants." American correspondents, and particularly James Halsema of the Associated Press, have made it their business to spread all manner of fantastic tales about him.

Since the popular guerilla detachments have now become a regular army, the Hukbalahap has changed its name to Hukbong Mapagpalayang Bayan (People's Liberation Army), or HMP for short.

On March 28, 1950, HMB detachments launched a large-scale offensive against the government troops. Military operations extended to twenty provinces on Luzon Island, including the provinces of Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Laguna, Rizal, Tarlac, Cavite. HMB units carried out a number of offensive operations on Mindanao, Leyte, Cebu, Negros, Bohol, Panay and other islands. The guerilla offensive forced President Quirino to quit Manila and seek refuge in Baguio. The government troops, led by American advisers and supplied with American weapons, eventually succeeded in coping with the situation. But on August 25, 1950, HMB troops resumed offensive operations in seven Luzon provinces, raiding government garrisons.

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)



DURING THE WAR, members of the Huk movement are shown outside a village in the Philippines. Much of their guns were captured from the Japanese.

# World of Labor

## The Big Opportunity For Real Labor Unity

By GEORGE MORRIS

**SPEAKING** at the convention of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, John Clark, president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, said that a movement is under way to develop a closer collaboration between those unions that are truly interested in a fighting labor unity. His own convention, held earlier this month, as well as the UE's on the very day he spoke, passed resolutions calling for a labor unity based on common issues affecting the interest of the workers.

Discussion at both conventions brought up much evidence that it is wrong to measure the sentiment of the workers or even of many lower officials of the labor movement, by the present-day irresponsible splitting, raiding and other service to the employers under the direction of the top bureaucracy of both the AFL and CIO. Clark, for example, placed great importance on his own union's joint action and joint negotiations, with AFL and Railroad Brotherhood unions in the metal field, that made possible the recent nationwide tieup in copper and the resultant initial victory on a 20-cent pattern in Kennecott Copper. The workers see how unity paid off.

The UE delegates were repeatedly told how a letter from Ford Local 600 of the United Automobile Workers opposing raids, proved very effective in beating off a UAW and IUE raid on the UE's union in Whirlpool



Washer, St. Joseph, Mich. Many delegates described their own local experience proving that it is possible to win for united action the workers and local officers of unions whose top leaders are of the most reactionary stripe.

Indeed, there are some examples where even top conservative leaders who because of circumstances are forced to unite with left unions, like in the current struggle of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, CIO, that is depending heavily on the cooperation of the West Coast longshoremen led by Harry Bridges, and is getting it.

The possibilities for such unity are increasing as it becomes evident to the workers that their top leaders, sold body and soul to the war program, are paying little or no attention to the mounting grievances in the shops and communities. In fact, the reactionary leaders showed that they cannot even maintain their own phony "unity" for the war program.

There is another very important factor that strengthens the possibility for such united action: the remarkable recent advance that most of the progressive-led expelled unions have shown. The overwhelming vote for the UE over Carey's IUE in Schenectady was only the high point of a trend in recent months for Mine-Mill, West Coast longshore, fur and leather, UE and others in that group of unions. They have beaten off raids and they have been able in most cases to top the wage level of the other unions.

That puzzles many workers. The pro-Truman bureaucrats who are boastful of the influence they have in the White House and in the "defense" machinery, are unable to bring home the bacon. The unions, whose leaders are damned as "subversive," harassed by the FBI, and harmed in all sorts of ways by the National Labor Relations Board, are doing much better under the difficulties.

Now that many thousands of rightwing-led workers are becoming impressed by the results of progressive leadership, the appeal for unity by the unions on the left also takes on new meaning. It cannot be shouted down so easily by the redbaiters.

I have heard some people of the expelled unions speak with bitterness and words of contempt for the unions on the right. They told of the "goon tactics" employed by the raiders and their open collaboration with the union-busters. One cannot easily forget the gangsterism let loose against UE or Mine-Mill by the CIO's high command and by some AFL unions.

But the issue is not unity with the Jim Carey kind, but a unity despite these misleaders. And united action by workers for constructive objectives is today a unity despite the Careys. At this moment, even some of the rank and file of Carey's union is receptive to an appeal for unity as some UE delegates reported.

Who had cause to complain of the Mine-Mill-AFL unity in the copper struggle? The employers, of course; the top AFL-CIO bureaucrats, who feel a good showing by Mine-Mill will strengthen it against raids; the Truman Administration that was so furious over this demonstration of solidarity that a Taft-Hartley injunction was invoked. The workers, on the other hand, felt the great power of this unity.

Clark, obviously impressed by the experience of his own organization, put the issue simply at the UE convention. In short, it is: (1) Unity within the union. (2) Greater collaboration between the progressive-led unions, to both advance their own interests and set the example of unity for all labor. (3) Greater efforts by the collaborating progressive unions to promote the widest possible unity of action with other forces in the labor movement.

If that is the object of the unity moves Clark spoke of, we can only hope that it will shape soon.

# Workers' Letters from the Shops

## A Housewife Writes On Overtime in A Steel Mill

CLEVELAND

Dear shopworkers:

This was told to me by a steelworker who works in the galvanized department in one of the steel mills in Ohio. I feel that similar incidents take place elsewhere but perhaps aren't appreciated in the light they should. Unfortunately this should have been written sooner as it took place a few months ago. Here are the facts as he gave them to me, being a housewife I'm not familiar with some of the terms and language used by steelworkers but the point is that workers are beginning to act.

In this particular plant the company wanted the galvanized department to work six days a week. This created quite a stir as there were those who felt a sixth day with overtime would help buy a few extra groceries or give an extra amount on some bill but after a special meeting the department went against working the sixth day. Here are the reasons: these workers expressed themselves as "I'm worn out working five days let alone six," "my rest means more to me" etc. These are words that can be expected to come from men who are expected to keep up with machines and find more and more that their bodies just can't take it. The biggest reason however was this, "Hell, I'd be working for nothing," "I pay enough taxes now," "they're taking everything I make now" etc. Here again real feeling were being expressed. There was no organized move to direct their votes this way but their own logic and reasoning forced the company to open another pot and hire a complete crew. Some of the men hired were laid off from other plants. The leadership is far from being militant but words from the rank and file workers who see and feel the pressures of war production recognize the shortcomings of their "do-nothing" leadership and are finding their thoughts expressed in the speech made by John L. Lewis in Detroit. This worker told me that copies of this speech were circulated among the workers in this plant.

HOUSEWIFE

PS—Do what you can with this, the actions taken by this department should certainly be known to readers of The Worker. For obvious reasons I can't give the name of the local or even the town, but I felt it contained the spirit needed.

## WHAT THE STEEL WORKERS WANT

[Below we reprint an article from the Bethlehem Steel Worker, published by the Lehigh Valley Section, Communist Party, on what the steel workers want in the contract due for renegotiation soon].

C. B. Newell, in his grievance plan of last January, had a lot to say about how steelworkers should give up the fight on many burning grievances because of weaknesses in the contract. But he had nothing to say about how steelworkers could win a better contract and a substantial wage increase.

Many militant steelworkers, however, in Bethlehem and throughout the country, are speaking out, and see the need for an organized struggle to win substantial gains when the old contract expires the end of this year.

Militant steelworkers believe that only the strong, organized voice of the rank and file, and a readiness to fight, can win them decisive wage and contract gains. Bethlehem Steel Co. is not impressed by the best arguments of union "lawyers." They are impressed by the fighting unity and organized demands coming out of the shops and local unions.

A number of Bethlehem steelworkers support shop or department meetings where the workers can best discuss and act on those contract clauses that particularly concern them. Such meetings would help tremendously in uniting steelworkers behind their demands. By resolutions to Philip Murray and the Wage Policy Committee from such meet-

ings, and the local union meetings, there would be a better guarantee that Steel Union wage policy would reflect the needs of the rank-and-file. And those demands would have many times greater force behind them in negotiations.

These next few months of struggle for a better contract is the best time for steelworkers to win a number of piled up grievances. Bethlehem Steel Co. fears an effective wage and contract fight, and thus it will be possible to win a number of burning grievances through militant struggle. Such grievance struggles, in turn, will strengthen the whole wage and contract fight.

We are listing below some of the wage and contract proposals that militant steelworkers have made all over the U. S.

1. A substantial wage increase, with bigger increases for unskilled and semi-skilled workers, because of their greater need, and because they received the smallest raises in 1950.

2. Open end contract, to provide for wage reopeners, either every three months, or upon 30 days notice. No long-term contract.

3. No productivity clause or other speedup clauses.

4. Improved incentive clauses

a) No unilateral company action to change incentive, tonnage, or work loads. Union must agree to any changes.

b) End complicated incentive plans. Establish systems where workers know their incentive rates—hour to

hour, and day to day.

c) Base incentives on present basic rates, not on 1937 rates.

5. Pension and Welfare improvements

a) Company to pay all costs

b) Voluntary retirement after 25 years, regardless of age.

6. Time and one half for Saturday work; double time for Sunday work.

7. An FEPC contract clause to apply to hiring, upgrading and ending lily-white departments.

8. Eliminate the North-South wage differential, which is based on a jimcrow, open shop, low wage level south. Ending the wage differential would strengthen steelworker organization in the South, strike at the jimcrow system and strengthen the fighting unity of steelworkers on a national scale. This would pay off in higher living standards for all steelworkers.

9. Improved shift differential of 5 percent for the second and 10 percent for the third shift.

10. Vacations of one week after 1 year; two weeks after three years; and three weeks after 5 years.

11. Strengthen the seniority clause.

12. A real holiday pay plan, instead of the present joker clause.

13. Simplify the grievance procedure, so that the rank-and-file can win more grievances through militant unity in the shop. Give more responsibility to shop stewards and local unions. The cumbersome, cool-off procedure aids the company and makes sell-outs lots easier.

## MUNICH POLICIES — A LESSON FOR TODAY

(Continued from Magazine Page 1) since 1938—which everywhere organize reaction and subsidize fascism. Look behind Chiang Kai-shek, Hirohito, Bao Dai, Franco, Malan, the fascist dictatorships in Turkey and Greece, behind Adenauer, de Gasperi, Schuman—yes, and even Attlee—and you will find the power of Morgan, Rockefeller, Mellon, the du Ponts.

The tragedy of Spain is being reenacted in Korea, but where stand the trade union bureaucrats, the legates of Blum and Citrine, the Green-Wall-Murray-Reuther leadership of the labor movement? For peaceful co-existence with the Soviet Union, or for the policy of Munich?

It is all there on the surface—all the marks to identify, the continuous policy of Munich operating today. Yet, it is not the same. The parallel is not exact. Hitler could hold up the Munich policy to the German people as a triumph for his program. He could sow defeatism

among them and bind them closer to his aims by pointing to his successes, thanks to the Munich policy. He could show them that the imperialists of all countries were on his side, while the working classes, the democratic masses were confused and divided, and unable to compel their governments to resist him. He could proceed from this to the theme of the weakness of "Bolshevism" and "democracy." He could boast that German fascism was invincible and would last a thousand years.

But neither Truman nor Dulles, Acheson nor MacArthur, can convince the people of the United States that the world has stood still since 1938. Try as they do, they cannot hide from us ordinary citizens the fact that the working classes, the democratic masses of the world have achieved a new understanding and a new unity. Lie as they might, they cannot pooh-pooh those hundreds of millions of signatures on the Stockholm Appeal for a ban of the atom bomb,

and those other hundreds of millions calling for a five-power pact of peace between the United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic. It is impossible to discount 800 millions of people, two-fifths of the world's population, who have embarked on the road to Socialism and Communism. It is no longer possible for a gunboat to spread fear and dismay amongst a colonial people. Yes, the Munich policy still operates, but today it invites catastrophe in such overwhelming evidence that no illusion of blitzkrieg or racial superiority can quite conceal its inevitable end.

The people of the United States have been more favored by history than the people of Germany. We see what the Munich policy brings. We know we have mighty allies in the struggle for peace through negotiations with China and the Soviet Union. We still have time to bring about these negotiations, and discard the Munich policy forever.

# It's the Series Again!

By LESTER RODNEY

AS THIS is written, it is still anybody's guess as to which two teams meet this coming week in the 1951 edition of that annual excitement, the World Series. One good thing is certain—it won't be a lily white series such as last year's between the Yanks and Phils. For if it isn't the Dodgers in the National—and it looks very much as if it is—then it has to be the gallant Giants, whose never-say-die fight has won them new fans and sets them up as a team to really watch in '52.

In the American, it could be Cleveland and it could be the Yanks, with the Red Sox having just a mathematical chance at this moment. A Dodger-Indian or Giant-Indian series would make democratic sports history as the first Series between two non-jimcrow teams, a logical culmination of a process that started in 1947 when the Dodgers signed Jackie Robinson to put the first break in the long, shameful "gentleman's agreement" which marred our national pastime (and still practically does).

## A LOOK AT THE RECORD

It is interesting to note that in the five World Series since the breakthrough, last year's was the only one between two teams which cling to the "white only" line. This despite the fact that ten of the sixteen teams are still all white, and up to this year, twelve were all white.

The Dodgers, only team in baseball with Negro players in 1947, won their pennant that year, with Jackie Robinson, the rookie of the year, and Dan Bankhead. The Cleveland Indians did it in 1948 when they were the only democratic team in the American League, with Larry Doby the star centerfielder and Satchel Paige coming on in midseason to win six and lose one. The Indians won the World Championship, beating the Braves in this Series. In 1949 the Dodgers again won their pennant, with Robinson, Newcombe, Campanella and Bankhead in action. Last year it was the Yanks and Phils, this year—well, you may know by now.

## HOW THE GIANTS FARED

In this year's series, the Dodgers present an All Star trio of Negro players, the league's Most Valuable in Roy Campanella, the great Jackie Robinson, and young pitcher Don Newcombe. As a rookie in the 1948 Series, Newk pitched the opening game at the Stadium, fanned eleven Yanks, two short of the Series mark, and lost 1-0 in the 9th when Tommy Henrich homered.

The fast coming Giants would present their growingly appreciated Monte Irvin, leading the league in runs batted in as we write this, and possessor of an arm second only to Furillo's, if it is second; Willie Mays, the sensational 20 year old Rookie of the Year, and Rafe Noble, solid second string catcher.

Cleveland would come into the series with four Negro players, Doby is still patrolling centerfield beautifully and doing the team's most important hitting; Luke Easter, a sophomore first baseman handicapped by a bad knee this year, has still made his weight felt with 25 homers (to date) and 90 runs batted in despite missing a lot of games earlier in the year; Hal Simpson, a rookie outfielder who has not yet begun to hit up to his Coast record but is a splendid defensive outfielder (called the best rightfielder in the league by the Yankees' manager Casey Stengel), and Sam Jones, a pitcher recalled from the Coast where he set a strikeout mark and is expected to make the great Cleveland pitching staff even more formidable in 1952.

While we certainly have nothing against the Yankee players, who run to the same basic democratic pattern as most ballplayers (incidentally it was Joe DiMaggio in 1937 who first spoke up and asked why the great Satchel Paige wasn't in the majors) it is easy for us to "confess" that there will be a special thrill in a Dodger-Cleveland series, which will be a championship set between representative American teams as they should be, with players rated on what they can do, not on color of skin.

Such a series will also give more campaign ammunition to the fans of

teams which still stubbornly defy real Americanism and refuse to scout, sign and play Negro ballplayers.

## WHO THEY'LL ROOT FOR

The series opens Thursday at Clevelandland if it's the Yankees. Wednesday at Boston if it's the Red Sox. After two days it switches to the National League park, where three more games will be played—unless there is a four game sweep making a fifth game unnecessary. The Yanks blitzed the one-shot Phils in four last year.

The World Series is a national phenomenon, with fans all over the country taking sides. Generally speaking National League fans will root for the winning NL team, since it makes their own team look better by some meager reflected glory. And American League partisans will root for the AL winner they have been trying to beat all year.

But this is no longer a hard and fast rule. Ever since 1947 the Dodgers, for example, have a lot of traditional special appeal which crosses fan lines even in National League cities during the flag race. Brooklyn will often seem to get as many cheers in cities like St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago as do the Cards, Reds and Cubs, the "home teams." Conversely, of course, they have won the enmity of all die hard racists who don't like democracy in practice.

So for example if it were the Dodgers against the lilywhite Yanks, it is hardly likely that among Indian and White Sox fans the Yankees would be the majority choice.

There are other angles. The glamor,



such as it is, of New York, has undoubtedly created some automatic "Yankee" fans in other parts of the country, and at least as many who are automatically anti-Yankee because they associate the Yanks with wealth, power and monopoly. (I can see catcher Berra, bitterly fighting the Yankee moguls for a deserved raise, saying "Who, Me?").

## THE DOLLAR SIDE OF THE SERIES

Like everything else in the "free enterprise" system, the World Series, essentially a sporting contest, becomes in fact a heavy commercial proposition. The interest in the Series puts real money in the bank for the moguls—to the players involved it's worth a very welcome \$4,500 or \$5,000 apiece. Ticket prices zoom to a fantastic \$6 for grandstand seats and \$8 for boxes. They can be bought only in pairs in blocks for the entire series in one city. It is evident that the average fan doesn't get much of a smell of World Series tickets. "Broadway," "Hollywood," and big wheels seem to have most of the seats. The real fans, with the relatively few exceptions of those in on the season plans, or who luckily get a bloc through the mail and divide it amongst themselves, have to storm the bleachers, or buy standing room the morning of the game, at \$4 a stand!

Add to this fat take the growing revenue from TV and radio sponsors and you get an idea of the do-re-mi involved. Everything considered, the check of five grands or less to the participants is not so much, especially when it is remembered that the average big league life is only four years in a game where the demands of highly specialized skill leave most with no trade to turn to when they are "old men" around 35.

It's a great game, baseball, and the World Series is exciting because they haven't yet invented a dollar bill that can field a ground ball. But some day, when the people decide on a social system that doesn't put the almighty buck first, the World Series are going to be bigger and better and they're going to be back where they belong, with the real fans.



## THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES

(Continued from Magazine Page 4)  
cutting communications, liberating towns and whole districts.

The high command of the Philippine army mustered all its reserves and on January 18, 1951, announced a "grand offensive" against the HMB. Quirino threw all his armed forces into this offensive, but the guerillas brought it to a halt, captured several communities and mounted a counteroffensive. They carried out over twenty raids on government troops and attacked several points in the Manila area.

In the latter part of March, Defense Secretary Magsaysay boasted that he would wipe out the Huk once and for all. Magsaysay ordered the wholesale bombing of the Candaba district, an area of some 800 square miles. Demolition, gasoline and kerosene bombs were used to destroy villages and their population—men, women and children.

Three days after the Quirino government had announced that this savage "carpet bombing" of peaceful villages and civilians had made Luzon "safe," units of the People's Army commanded by Linda Bie, renowned HMB leader, broke into a town in the centre of the bombed area.

The government is trying to put all the blame for its own misdeeds on the "retreating" People's Army units. On

the night of April 11, soldiers of the 7th government battalion set fire to 19 houses in Batasan district (San Miguel, Bulacan province) and assassinated all their inhabitants. The newspapers described the incident as "another Huk depredation."

On May 14 the HMB captured and held for three hours the town of Malabacat (Luzon). There are also reports of guerilla operations on Panay Island. Battles often flare up in the immediate vicinity of the presidential palace in Manila.

Today, after nine years of continuous fighting, the HMB numbers, according to figures given by the Quirino administration itself, some 50,000 members and has a large following. The HMB has modern weapons, including tommy guns, mortars and machine guns. Its bases in central Luzon have political and military schools and hospitals. The supply of medicine is replenished by raids on government army units.

When the Quirino administration decided to send volunteers to Korea, an enterprising young journalist, Manuel P. Manahan of the Bagon Buhay, made the dangerous trek to the mountains to interview Taruc on the Korean conflict and on the over-all plans of the HMB. The interview took place on July 2, 1950.

Taruc told the correspondent that he was confident the Korean people would emerge victorious. Asked about the operations of the Philippine People's Army, Taruc replied:

"Our fight is a just fight, and with the favorable international situation and the deterioration of Quirino's anti-popular government, we expect to be ready to liberate the countryside and strike at cities in two years or so."

In an effort to bring the people to their knees, the puppet Quirino government is having recourse to new and even more provocative and terrorist measures against the democratic forces. Mass raids, house searches and wholesale arrests have become common occurrences. Human rights are being grossly violated. Quirino's Military Intelligence Service arrested Amado Hernandez, president of the Philippine Congress of Labor Organizations. The arrest was made secretly and news of it filtered into the press only towards the end of January. Hernandez was a member of the Manila municipal council and when his arrest became known a group of councilors sent a letter of protest to President Quirino demanding the immediate release of the labor leader.

Hernandez's arrest was followed by arrests of newspapermen, university professors and other progressives.

The terror is spearheaded against the Communist Party and the democratic trade unions affiliated to the Philippine Congress of Labor Organizations. Hundreds of people have been arrested without warrant and subjected to torture in concentration camps and prisons. "Anti-Communist trials" are being staged in Manila one after another. On May 11, sentence was passed on 28 Communist and democratic trade-union leaders after a trial that was staged on Washington's orders and lasted six months. Six of the accused were sentenced to death, the rest to long terms of imprisonment. A recent report reveals that the authorities are preparing to put 33 more people on trial on charges of "rebellion" and "advocacy of rebellion."

Some observers who have seen the ruthless suppression by government troops of peasant uprisings at the beginning of the century are inclined to think that the present armed guerilla movement, which is directed against an economic system that dooms millions of workers and peasants to constant oppression, can be put down by wholesale arrests and summary executions. The national-liberation movement in the Philippines is developing in a different atmosphere and belongs to a different category of popular insurrections. This movement cannot be destroyed. The present colonial rulers are laboring under an illusion if they believe that ideas can be destroyed by guns and bullets.

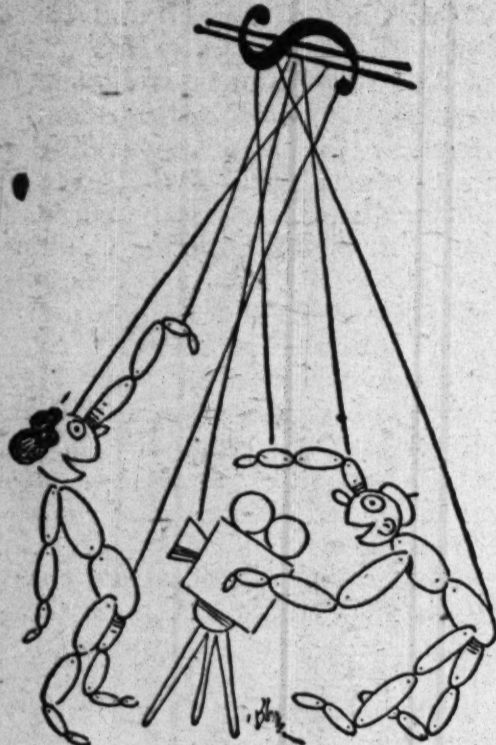
# HOLLYWOOD

By DAVID PLATT

## Unfriendly Hollywood Witnesses Give Witchhunters a Hard Time

Last week in Los Angeles the House Un-Americans resumed their smear hearings on Hollywood artists.

The witch-hunt which is now in its fifth year is designed to curb peace talk in America and to blacklist progressives who refuse to cooperate with its smear.



The unfriendly witnesses now testifying before the Committee are giving the witch-hunters a real hard time. They are far more numerous than the stoolpigeons, renegades and informers who loudly disown any decent actions or thoughts in their past lives.

The first week's sessions developed some first-rate drama when producer-writer Henry Blankfort and actor Howland Chamberlin condemned the Committee as a "subversive, intimidatory and repressive body."

Blankfort, whose films include *I Escaped from the Gestapo*, invoked the Fifth Amendment, refused to answer political questions. He did answer one question about his schooling. He told the Committee he had a formal education in elementary and high school. "But my informal education," he emphasized, "began when I began to think freely and independently. No intimidation from this committee will steer me from this course."

At one point, a Committee member insisted on knowing whether Blankfort would report an act of sabotage if he saw it being committed by a Communist. "I would report it even if I saw you committing it," snapped Blankfort, looking straight at Committee counsel Frank Tavenner Jr.

Tavenner who was almost floored by the reply, shouted back: "You aren't likely to see me committing one!"

"You're committing one right now," Blankfort shot back fast.

The witness was accompanied to the stand by Negro attorney Thomas G. Neusom.

Howland Chamberlin, character actor who had roles in *Best Years of Our Lives* and some 20 other films also gave the Un-Americans a tough time last week.

Following his appearance he distributed a statement to the press in which he said: "It is my considered opinion that these hearings act as a midwife for stoolpigeons, lice and degenerates and I have neither the desire nor the inclination in finding release from the womb of this committee to come out crawling."

Michael Gordon, director of the hit film *Cyrano de Bergerac* declined to answer questions concerning his political beliefs. Gordon was fingered last spring by Frank Tuttle, an informer.

Members of the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions' Council are picketing the Los Angeles hearings. One picket carried a sign bearing a quotation from screen writer Alvah Bessie of the famed Hollywood Ten. "There were Un-Spanish, Un-German and Un-Italian Committees, too," it said. "These countries succumbed to fascism."

At a recent meeting backed by more than 100 actors, writers, dancers, musicians and other professionals in Hollywood, the ASP Council pointed out that the Un-Americans had dared to leave its "Washington bailiwick" to conduct its inquisition at the very gates of the studios because it is now "armed with the Supreme Court's Smith Act Decision" and is "emboldened by the state of abject silence prevailing in the film industry."

"The headline hungry committee boasts that the hearings in Hollywood are to be a sensational mopping up expedition which will open the way to its general assault on radio, television, the press and . . . industries," the ASP statement further said.

"The Committee dares to make this boast because it expects to find other professions and industries terrorized by the object lesson of Hollywood. It dares to invade this community because it expects to find all our local citizens as divided and submissive as the film industry itself."

"But the inquisitors have miscalculated. . . . ASP's program for peace, intellectual freedom and a democratic culture will rally thousands of citizens in this community to vocal resistance."

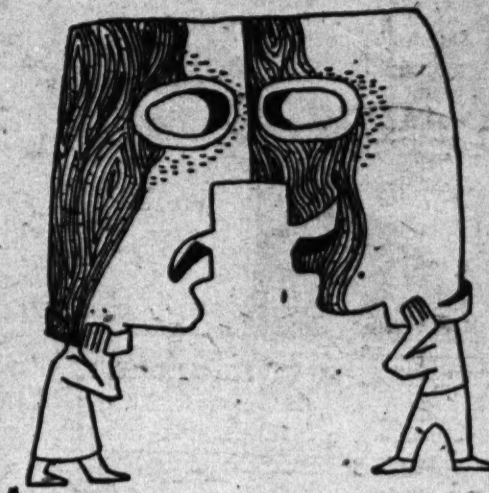
The ASP's statement was read by John Howard Lawson, the Council's past chairman and one of the Hollywood Ten jailed for defying the Un-Americans.

The parade of informers before the Committee included screen writer Martin Berkeley. He fingered several score top Hollywood writers, actors, directors, including some anti-Communists. His coach on the stand, which should surprise no one, was Edward Williams, attorney for Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis). Last May Berkeley was himself fingered by a fellow screen writer and informer, Richard Collins. At that time Berkeley denied that he was a Communist and called Collins a perjurer. He wired the Committee, demanding a chance to appear and clear his name. But on the stand last week Berkeley explained that it was all a mistake. "I sent a silly wire to the Committee in a moment of panic. I was a damned fool." Later he added: "My good friend Dick Collins told the truth."

## Poland's Jewish Theatre Seen By American Theatre Worker

By PAUL MANN

An American theater worker gives his firsthand experiences of the Jewish State Theater of Poland. He gets acquainted with a theater that belongs to the people.



PAUL MANN is a noted actor and director of the American theater who has received recognition for his work in both the Broadway and off-Broadway theater. His direction of the Yiddish Theater Ensemble's production of J. B. Priestley's *They Came to a City* won high praise. Last year Paul Mann spent five months studying the theaters of Europe. The above article is excerpted from lectures on the European theater delivered at Columbia University and before the Theater Division of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

AFTER 18 years of work in the American theater as an actor, director and teacher, I felt a deep need to see at first hand the theaters of Europe and to acquaint myself with the culture, the people and the way of life that produces that theater. I wished to study not only theater of which I already knew something, like that of England and France, but also the Polish theater, with which I, like most American theater people, was completely unfamiliar. . . .

The general directorate of the Polish theater welcomed me to Warsaw as a visiting American theater worker. They offered to do everything possible to help me in the six weeks of my visit to become acquainted, if only briefly, with Poland's theater—its actors, directors, playwrights, its theater schools and students, its stage and costume designers, its repertoire and the way of life that produced and supported this theater.

I wished to see these people as informally as possible, to speak with them privately, personally. All this was arranged for me. I saw every play that I wanted to see, spoke with everyone to whom I wished, went wherever I wanted whenever I wanted, and had all questions satisfactorily answered. I was assisted by a trans-

lator who, when we went to the theater, painstakingly would buzz the text of a play into my ear as it was going on and who served as intermediary in talks with the Polish theater people.

Hundreds of questions were hurled at me to answer; questions about our cultural life in general but mainly about the American theater. "In which theater do you act—and do you also direct this theater?" It was almost impossible to make them understand that New York had not even one permanent professional theater. "Are American theaters subsidized?" "Are your theater people permanently employed?" "Are theater schools free and are students supported while they study?" "Our theater students now will have a four-year course—what about yours?" "Is there a special school for film actors?" "What efforts are made to develop new playwrights—and are they supported while they study?"

Recently there had been productions in Polish theaters of plays of Eugene O'Neill, Lillian Hellman, Arthur Miller, Clifford Odets, Tennessee Williams, Maxwell Anderson, Chodorov, of D'Usseau and Cow—and prior to my visit to Poland I had never seen or read the work of even one Polish playwright! The plays of Bernard Shaw were produced by almost every theater—three of Shaw's plays had had their world premieres in Poland! And the classics of every land—particularly Shakespeare—constant-

ly in repertory! All this excitement about theater in a land where millions of people had been destroyed.

When Poland was liberated, the Nazis had almost achieved their goal of the virtual destruction of all Polish art and culture. On a nationwide scale the theater artists of Poland, deprived of many of their leading people—with most of their theaters destroyed—set about to develop a new national theater that would maintain their great traditions and also reflect the great social changes in Poland.

This tremendous activity concerned itself with every aspect of theatre: schools for new actors, directors, playwrights, scenic and costume artists and technicians—the reconstruction of old theatres and the building of new ones to house newly developed theatre companies and to accommodate the new audience who now flocked to a theatre that they could afford for the first time (theatre tickets prices range from approximately 20 cents to \$1.50 with 50 to 75 percent discount to students, trade union members and various organizations)—the production of new plays that would be of immediate concern to these new audiences, that would reflect their lives and experiences and vital productions of classic Polish plays and the classics and major plays of all lands.

In my experience the only somewhat similar period of creative excitement in the theatre in America existed in the short-lived but promising days of The Federal Theatre.

Judging by the 28 productions that I saw in Warsaw, Lodz, Krakow, Katowice, Wroclaw and Posnan, I can say that the new Polish theatre has already achieved an extraordinarily high level of production, that, in acting, directing and in the interest and maturity of the plays presented, clearly indicates promise of a theatre of even greater vigor and healthy creative development.

One of the major theatres of Poland with an extremely high level of artistic personnel is the Jewish State Theatre, whose artistic director, Ida Kaminska, has been honored with Poland's highest award, the Order of the Banner of Labor. It was in Lodz that I first saw the work of this theatre. The play was a Soviet comedy, Andrei Ouspensky's *Three Friends*, which had been translated into the Yiddish and directed by Yitzhok Grudberg.

The story is a simple one about the romantic involvements of two aeronautical engineers, who are developing a new plane, with a woman flying ace and an actress. The story is presented in a very charming and humorous vein—aptly described in the program as a lyric comedy. The play has many weaknesses in construction. But if one is concerned with giving an honest estimate of the effect of this play on the audience, one cannot help but recognize its optimism and affirmation of human values.

The play has a very special quality. One loves it. One wishes that everyone could see it because one develops a very deep affection for the people involved in the action. There is a genuine feeling of deep and true friendship, of real comradeship in the relationship of the people, of respect for each other and of respect for the work that they do. Above all, we get a feeling of the value of the individual, of the dignity of work. We are very happy that everything is resolved satisfactorily. (Reprinted from the progressive monthly *Jewish Life*.)

(Concluded next Sunday)

## Hedda Hopper Aids Jimcrow

Hedda Hopper, the syndicated movie gossip columnist, will be a friendly witness for the Un-American Committee shortly. While she is on the stand fingering every actor or writer who appeared in or wrote a film in which the banker is a villain, many will be thinking of the Un-American role Hopper herself has played on the west coast.

Three years ago, to cite one example, Actors Laboratory Theatre, the noted West Coast theatre group accused Hopper of "fanning the flames of race-hatred."

The accusation followed publication in Los Angeles of a Hopper column ridiculing in threatening tones Actors Lab's Labor Day social affair at which Negroes and whites mixed freely.

"This group's corny idea of being liberal will eventually lead them into trouble," wrote the syndicated columnist. "Every man in the world is as good as he is in his heart regardless of race, creed and color," she said hypocritically. "But that doesn't mean they have to intermix." She warned that the "commu-

nity has this deep-rooted conviction, and they were shocked at this public display."

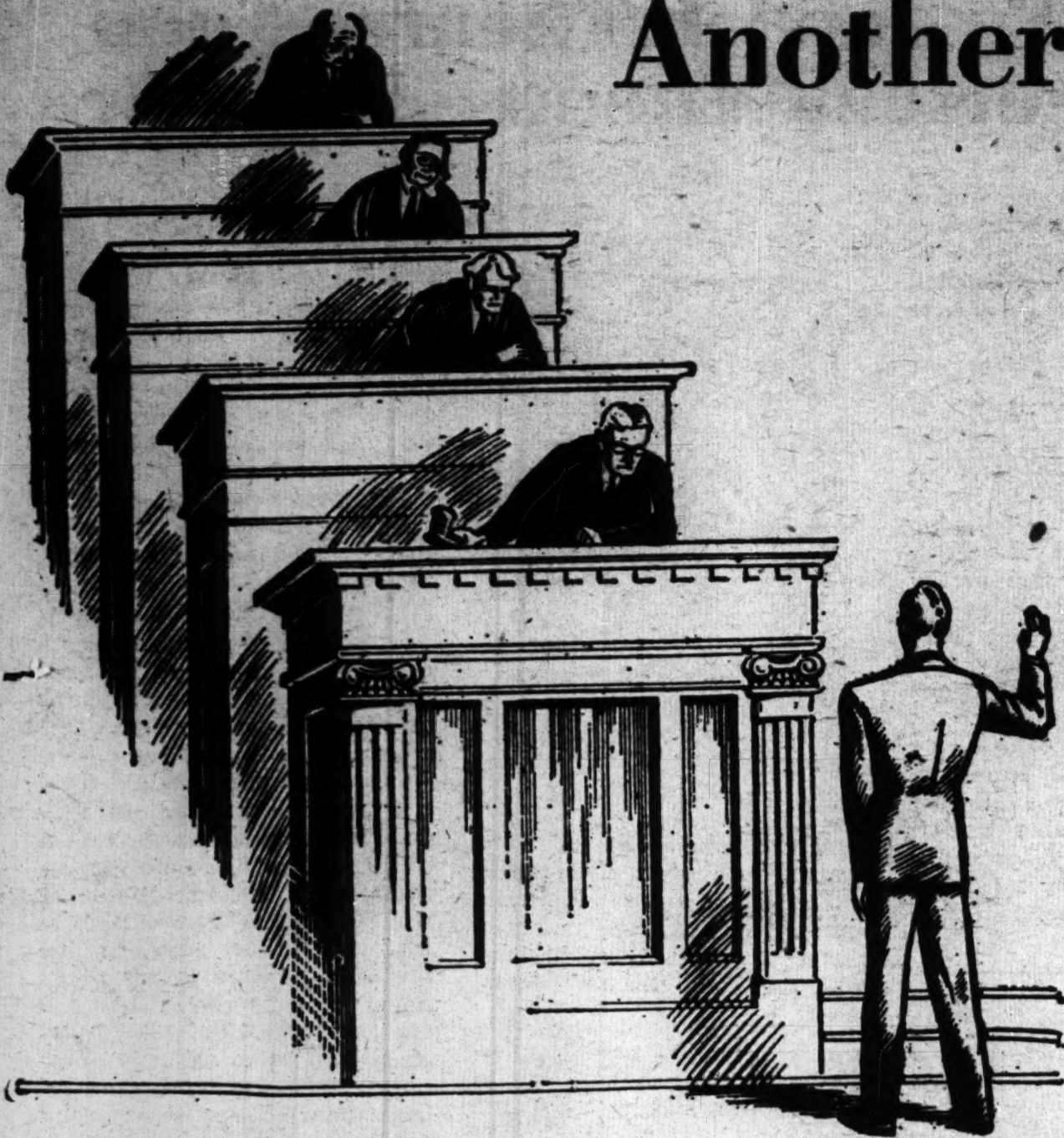
Actors Lab answered Hopper's white chauvinist attack. "The implication of the article is that we should start segregating audiences also, which we will never do. We come under the Veterans Administration, and have many Negro ex-GIs for students, acting and studying under the best traditions of the theatre in non-segregated workshops. Our audiences are always interracial."

Dorothy Dandridge, young Negro actress student at the Lab commented:

"As an actress and student at the Lab, I am anxious to know whether Hedda Hopper considers the democratic policy of the Lab, wherein students are selected on the basis of ability, a subversive policy. If she does then she advocates a policy that is inherently un-American and subversive and fans the flames of race hatred."

Hopper was literally showered-under with letters and phone calls protesting her insulting remarks.

# Another Bridges Court Case



SAN FRANCISCO.

LIKE a motion picture seen before, the perennial and ever recurring Bridges case is once again before the appeals court. This is where you came in? Or does it only seem that way?

The enemies of trade unionism won't let Harry Bridges alone. If he had only emerged as the West Coast waterfront strike leader of 1934—when longshoremen and seamen won the hiring hall and emancipation from tyranny and kickback—and let it go at that, there might have been but one case against him.

But Bridges didn't sit still. Neither did his union.

And hatred of Harry Bridges grew with the same pace.

Bridges and two other officials of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, First Vice President J. R. Robertson and International Executive Board Member Henry Schmidt, were indicted in 1949 and convicted 17

months ago of conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with Bridges' naturalization. The immigration service charged he lied because he said he was not a Communist. They charged that Robertson and Schmidt were conspirators in the alleged lie because they were his character witnesses.

For Harry Bridges, this trial represented the fourth time he had been placed in jeopardy on the same identical accusations, i.e., that he was or had been a member of the Communist Party. Three times before, in deportation proceedings, the charge failed to stand up against due process and the truth.

In this fourth instance, the immigration service and department of justice found a legalistic twist by which they were able to reverse the tradition of law, and, instead of having to prove that Bridges was a Communist, which they could not do, they placed the burden upon him to prove that he was not nor ever had been.

The device by which this heretofore

sacred presumption was denied was avoidance of the direct charge that Bridges was or had been a Communist, and its replacement by a charge that he, Robertson and Schmidt conspired to commit perjury when Bridges declared at the time of his naturalization that he was not nor ever had been a Communist. By this device the government had only to prove that Bridges made such assertion, forcing him into the position of attempting to prove that he was not lying.

The four attempts to frame Bridges, which the late Mr. Justice Frank Murphy labeled "a monument to man's intolerance of man" grew out of the frictions engendered in 1934 when Bridges emerged as the leader of the great waterfront strike that emancipated longshoremen and seamen from company-unionism, blacklisting and shakedowns, and won for them their most prized possession, the hiring hall.

## LANDIS FOUND FOR DEFENSE

In 1936, in response to employer pressures, Bridges was seized in the East and charged with being a deportable alien Communist. A hearing was given him and he was cleared. This did not satisfy the employers, who, in alliance with several vigilante groups, continued to clamor for his deportation. Another warrant of arrest for deportation was issued and a second case against Bridges was heard in 1939 with Dean M. Landis of Harvard Law School as presiding inspector.

Dean Landis, after exhaustive hearings in which the immigration service used a parade of witnesses of admitted ill-repute, found that "the evidence . . . establishes neither that Harry R. Bridges is a member of nor affiliated with the Communist Party of the United States of America."

But the warrant of arrest had been cancelled only a few months when the implacable enemies of Bridges' union again began their vindictive drive. The House of Representatives passed and sent to the Senate a bill calling for the forthwith deportation of Bridges "notwithstanding the provisions of any other law." The Senate, advised that it was a bill of attainder, killed the measure, but only in that form. Subsequently a bill amending the immigration laws was passed. Congressman Hobbs, its author, said: "It is my joy to announce that this bill will do, in a perfectly

legal and constitutional manner, what the bill specifically aimed at the deportation of Harry Bridges seeks to accomplish."

## HOBBS REVEALS REASON

Congressman Hobbs came near to being right. Bridges was for a third time placed under a warrant of arrest and the same parade of discredited witnesses passed before a new presiding inspector, Judge Charles Sears, retired. Judge Sears, relying on the same evidence that was before Landis and the amended law, found Bridges guilty. An amazing set of circumstances followed. The immigration appeals board unanimously reversed Judge Sears' finding. Then, the attorney general broke precedent by overruling his appeals board.

The case went to the Supreme Court, finally, and there the attorney general was held to be wrong and the warrant of arrest was ordered cancelled.

Bridges was naturalized on Sept. 17, 1945. The members and friends of the union thought that the continuous plot to get Bridges was surely at an end, at least in the form of hounding him through the courts.

They were wrong. Three years and three months later the process started all over again in a new atmosphere of witchhunting and hysteria. Not in history or fiction has there been comparable hounding of one man.

## ERROR RIDDLED TRIAL

The Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee, located at 150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, is stepping up its campaign to have President Truman or Attorney General J. Howard McGrath put an end to the case before it even gets to the appeal stage, which would be within a month.

There is much reason to believe that an appeal can be won. Firstly, Bridges was indicted and prosecuted beyond the statute of limitations. Secondly, thirdly and fourthly, the trial was riddled with error by the judge, particularly in the light of recent court decisions which rule out hearsay evidence in perjury cases. The government's entire case against Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt was based upon hearsay.

Despite this, no one connected with the defense is depending upon the courts. They are instead depending upon that element that has never yet been licked—solidarity of the ranks.

# What Is 'Progressive Education'?

By JOSEPH NAHEM

(Mr. Nahem will give a course on "The Pragmatic Theory of Education" at the Jefferson School during the fall term—Editor).

THOUSANDS of college students are now resuming their studies of "progressive education" theories. Tens of thousands of our children have just returned to school where "progressive education" is the vanguard of most teachers. Just what is this "progressive education"? What is its role in the crucial struggles of our time?

"Don't let your child be educated like a mechanical robot, seated at the same desk for hours, listening to a teacher put forth a mass of pre-digested knowledge. Educate your child in a school where he will be the center of attention, where he can develop freely and fully, where he will be able to do things, to make things, to get practical and useful knowledge through his own experience. Educate your child at a progressive school!"

So might read an advertisement for "progressive education." But just as we challenge Truman's use of "freedom" and "democracy" in his speeches, or question the glowing claims of advertisement for Hollywood movies or underarm deodorants, so we must go behind the claims of "progressive education" to see what it really stands for and why it has been so influential.

The "progressive" or pragmatic theory of education was first formulated by John Dewey back in 1899 in his book, *The School and Society*. Spread

throughout the field of education by Dewey and his disciples, Childs, Counts, Kilpatrick and others, it has had enormous influence on our educational system. The majority of teachers are trained under this method which reigns supreme at Columbia University's Teachers College, as well as at most teacher training institutes. Many public school systems employ its principles.

Why has this theory and its corresponding practice exercised such great influence? The basic reason, of course, is that it is a bourgeois theory and practice which serves the interest of the ruling class. As such, it is given ready entrance into the school system. Moreover, its claims give it wide appeal. It attacks the traditional authoritarian, mass-produced educational system. It claims to center upon the child and the development of his abilities. It proclaims as its goal the acquisition of practical knowledge by the child through his free activity in useful tasks, and through occupational training. It asserts that it fosters a rounded and democratic education for the child so as to make him a useful citizen in our society.

These claims have won as adherents many progressive-minded teachers, parents and working people. But the claims of "progressive education" are merely veils to hide its class character. All bourgeois education and educational theory is geared to turn out faithful and obedient servants of the capitalist class. The pragmatic theory of education was developed by Dewey, the leading imperialist ideologist, to carry out this aim. How does it do this?

The theory bases itself upon the inborn

"instincts" of the child. Sometimes, Dewey and his disciples substitute the terms "impulses" or "tendencies" or "interests" but, whatever the term used, it always refers to something claimed to be innate in the child. "Progressive education" claims to achieve the spontaneous, uninhibited flowering of these mythical "instincts" or "impulses." According to Dewey, aside from the few who are "managers" by "instinct," the basic "instinct" in people is the "instinct to produce." Dewey's theory is that there are born workers and born "managers," i.e. capitalists. Since the overwhelming majority are workers who are not "intellectually-minded," Dewey maintains that there is no need to give them knowledge or culture. All they need are "useful rules of action" and training for jobs. A careful study of Dewey's educational writings reveals that this theory seeks to shut off the masses of people from real theoretical knowledge which could serve them in their struggles against capitalist exploitation and oppression.

Class collaboration also lies at the heart of this theory. Dewey states that his educational system will "saturate" the child with "the spirit of service," which is "the best guarantee of a larger society which is worthy, lovely and harmonious." Dewey's "larger society" is, of course, monopoly capitalism and the "lovely harmony" he seeks is between the workers and the monopolists. In addition, the very methods used in "progressive education" result in the development of egotism and bourgeois individualism, traits which either prevent participation in working-class struggles, or lead to opportunism and betrayal of these

struggles.

All bourgeois education seeks to instill bourgeois morality, habits and outlooks in children. The pragmatic theory claims to merely guide the self-development of the child's own impulses and interests. In practice, it provides the basis for directly and indirectly molding and influencing the child in the manner desired by the ruling class. Dewey himself defended his educational method against the charge of being unplanned and chaotic by stating that it would lead to "the discipline, information and culture of adult life," i.e. to bourgeois ideology and habits.

Marxist criticism of the pragmatic theory of education must be distinguished from that levelled at it by reactionary educators, writers and newspapers. The latter seek to defend the old traditional way of imposing ruling class ideas through the educational system. They are fooled by the demagogic talk of Dewey and his followers about "democracy" and "progress." Marxists criticize and expose Dewey's pragmatic theory for its ruling class character, for its unscientific basis and for its hypocrisy and deceit.

Many honest and sincere people have been taken in by the glittering appearance of this essentially reactionary theory. They would do well to gain a true understanding of the class nature of "progressive education." Perhaps then, they will be in a position to join hands in more effective struggle with many others of us who wish to see our children educated in the spirit of true democracy, and imbued with the truly progressive ideas of working-class theory.

THE WORKER

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Foster Writes on

## THE COMING BRITISH ELECTIONS

See Page 5



## It's the Same Old Con Game: GIs Getting Fleeced on Housing

IT'S THE SAME Old con-game. GIs are getting fleeced for pig sty housing while the politicians pontificate on the nobility of sacrifice.

It seems like only yesterday that we read in the newspapers that GIs and their families were being crowded into shacks near military installations at profiteering rents. That was just 10 years ago. Now it is happening again. Remember promises of postwar dream homes?

World War II veterans are still without adequate housing. Eight thousand families in New York City's "emergency" projects face eviction and already new GIs are being forced to deprive their families of necessities in order to keep Mr. Landlord from the door.

AGAIN a government body is looking into the situation and this time the Senate Preparedness subcommittee has issued a report of "numerous instances of substandard house and rent gouging." Public hearings are expected soon.

While praising the efforts of some communities, the report criticized the hardships inflicted on Army personnel living in "ice-box cottages" at Wrightstown, N. J. These are tourist cabins where summer rentals amount to \$8 monthly. Nearby in Brown Mills are homes made of heavy cardboard set on Quonset frames.

In the entire group, and in 16 trailer spaces at the same location, declared the report, lives 23

families, sharing a single toilet, shower and washroom. Heat is furnished at tenant expense.

KNOWN AS "THE SLUMS" on the outskirts of Brown Mills are a group of shacks inhabited by 33 persons described as "decayed tattered shanties," the report said. It furnished the following description:

"There is no running water available, water being secured from a filthy community pump which swarms with flies. The only toilet facilities are supplied by a privy some 100 yards away."

Worst conditions were found at training base near Jacksonville, Camp Lejeune, the Marine Corps N. C. Although so-called rent controls exist the tenants are "helpless since they are not permitted to practice in local courts." Local lawyers are reluctant to represent Marines against local landlords, the report points out.

"As a result," stated the report, "representatives for Marine tenants is almost non-existent. Cases may be appealed, but in order to effect the appeal the tenant must post bond for three times the amount of the monthly rent."

Most of the Marines do not have this sum. So they find themselves deprived of rights that are legally theirs and rent laws which were written to protect landlords only.

So it goes in the report. Then will come the hearings. But the GIs will continue to be fleeced.

## You Must Register If You Want to Vote

Next Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday are your last chances to register to be able to vote in the November election. Polls open at

5 p.m. and close at 10:30. Saturday, polls will be open from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. Register Oct. 3, 4, 5 and 6 or you can't vote in November.

# Is White House Arming Axis for Preventive War?

## Labor Urges Korea Cease-Fire And Five Power Peace Talks

— See Page 3 —

## Plenty of Beef on the Hoof--- It's Hoarded for Higher Prices

BIG CATTLE RAISERS and meat packers are back at their old stand of withholding beef from consumers in order to bust the alleged ceiling prices while the Office of Price Stabilization continues to accommodate the profiteers by increasing their take. Washington OPS top men are considering abandoning ceilings on beef altogether. Then the sky will be the limit.

In a series of articles on the "Meat Mess," the Wall Street Journal reports that "... the exasperating thing is that there is no shortage of beef-on-the-hoof, but a price ceiling snafu which has

curtailed slaughtering and disrupted distribution."

The dollar patriots among the cattle growers and packers are even holding back on the Army which seeks 13,000,000 pounds of beef. And along come the free enterprise boys in the OPS who say it is perfectly good business to create artificial shortages by keeping livestock off the market.

WITH THE ARMY competing with the lowly consumer for meat, the result will be less meat on the dinner table at even higher prices.

"If the demand for beef keeps pushing cattle prices up, I don't

see any alternative but decontrol," a top Stabilizer in the Capital is reported to have said.

OPS REGULATIONS themselves aid and abet the meat black marketeers. It is perfectly okay for the packer to pay more than ceiling prices for any one animal, according to the rules, but at the end of the month the average is supposed to be no higher than ceiling. In practice livestock prices have shot way above ceilings and there is little being done about it.

"Why does the market average hold so lofty?" asks the Wall Street Journal. Then it answers, "Many livestock growers and feeders are holding their animals back from market, perhaps expecting the whole control system will break loose."

In case you forgot, OPS is the agency which is supposed to protect the consumer from price gougers. One can rightfully ask: On whose side is the OPS?

CONSUMERS throughout the country have been forced voluntarily to boycott high-priced meat. Organized consumers are engaged in meatless days as projected in the program of the New York City Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Council.

The Safeway food chain has been forced to place signs in their windows reading: "Beef Shortage—We are unable to purchase adequate beef supplies at OPS ceiling prices. We hope this shortage will be temporary."

All of this is reminiscent of the days of Office of Price Administration during World War II. Artificial shortages were created every time the cattle growers and packers were determined to break ceiling limits. While pleading poverty, now as then, their profits have been soaring to the highest peaks in history.



# READY NEW COURT FIGHTS ON CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUES

THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS of all Americans to speak and think freely, to be free from illegal searches and seizures and to be guaranteed the right of reasonable bail when accused under the law will be defended in a series of court actions scheduled for the month of October.

The court actions include:

- A petition to the U. S. Supreme Court for rehearing of the Smith Act conviction of the 11 national Communist leaders.
- Argument in U. S. District Court, New York City, Oct. 4 on motions to quash the Smith Act indictment of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and 16 other working class leaders.

MEANWHILE, in California, the fight for freedom of Communist Party state chairman William Schneiderman and 14 co-defendants, jailed in the thought-control raids, is being given wide mass support.

Supporting the pending fights in the courts, New Yorkers met Wednesday night in Riverside Plaza at a rally under the auspices of an organization of Families of the Smith Act victims. The rally demanded an end to the political heresy trials and persecutions under the Smith Act and McCarran Law.

IN LOS ANGELES, 150 pickets paraded in the downtown district in a dramatic demonstration for freedom of the California 15.

Twelve of the California victims have been held in \$50,000 bail each since July 22. Three of the West Coast defendants have been in jail since Aug. 31, held under the similar high bail.

As attorneys for the 15 argued motions in U. S. Appeals Court in San Francisco for reduction of bail, petitions bearing more than 5,000 signatures demanding that bail be

reduced were presented to U. S. Prosecutor Ernest A. Tolin. Trial of the California leaders is scheduled to begin Oct. 30.

WHILE THE BAIL ISSUE was being argued, a picket demonstration before the San Francisco Post Office Building demanded freedom of the 15.

The McCarran Act jailing of Peter Harisiades, former newspaper editor, and the government's refusal to release him on bail while appealing a deportation order to fascist Greece, was protested last Thursday by a picket demonstration at New York Immigration Service headquarters.

## PENTAGON WAR DEALS PUSHING FRANCE TO CRISIS

### Eisenhower Scheme Revives Dread of Nazi Invasion

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

GENEVA.

THE WASHINGTON agreement to "get going" on a new German Army has raised three main questions in Western Europe: What's the "pay-off" for the French Government? Will the shaky Plevin cabinet weather the storm at home? And what is the real prospect inside Germany?

The answers to these questions will determine the effectiveness of the Washington "contract" in the next half year. Though the decision to recruit Germans on a large scale is a menace, it is also a hornet's nest that is now being broken open. The possible results may surprise the entire Atlantic Pact.

Whatever the "pay-off" for France, it is not going to be enough—that is sure. For France is in a deepening crisis. Every single half-measure by its reactionary government raises new problems. There is, for example, no French budget for the balance of this year and no clear plans for the next one.

IN 1950, the defense costs were \$1,800,000,000, and the United States supplied "economic aid" to the tune of half a billion dollars. For the coming year, the plan is to boost the "defense bill" to no less than \$2,600,000,000—but the "aid" promised by the Truman Administration was \$290,000,000. And, by the time this went through Congress, it was reduced to \$150,000,000.

In a country where the ruling classes hardly pay taxes, and where the capitalists don't invest but salt their cash away in other lands, these figures spell the boosting of taxes for the poor and runaway inflation.

OF THE ABOVE SUMS, \$850,000,000 goes for war against Indo-China—an unpopular, grueling adventure that is raising more and more protest from the people. The tactic of Gen. de Lattre and Rene Mayer is to ask that the United States take over the

financing of this war, and step up shipments of materiel. As Gov. Dewey has urged, the French want Indo-China included in the strategy of ringing People's China with American bases. But will the Pentagon—with the prospect of a long war in Korea still undetermined—take on a full-scale war that's been going on for four years? To do this really means getting into Asia in a very big way.

Or will the Pentagon offer more materiel while insisting that the main investment must remain French? Without a large-scale American financial deal, such a reply would only mean that French imperialism continues to bleed itself away—in face of growing resistance at home and a Viet Name Army becoming stronger all the time.

How that can go on, while France is supposed to raise 10 divisions for a "European Army" by the end of this year, and 10 more next year, is a question that gets no easy answers in Paris. Already, the French cabinet has been compelled to admit that the first 10 divisions won't be ready. They promise to make it double within a year. Maybe, maybe not.

THE ECONOMIC PICTURE in France is full of crisis signs, as far as production goes. It is all very well to shout for productivity, but France is short of coal and coke. Even with a large rise in production, France's own coal fields will only produce about 55,000,000 tons this year. Five more million come from the Saar (which the West Germans want to take back).

The rest, except for some coal from Poland, has to be imported at high dollar prices from the United States, for which a lot of shipping is needed, as well as a lot of dollars. Short of such emergency measures, French steel production would remain at 85 percent of capacity, and this in turn affects the whole armaments industry as well as the economy as a whole.

The de Gaulists, who feel that France is not getting enough for

the sell-out of her interests, are more and more critical of the Center's policies on rearmament. De Gaulle is driving to use this issue for his own power. And, with the French Communists making a major campaign to restore French sovereignty and break with the ruinous American alliance, many things are possible. The militancy of the working class and the farmers on the economic level is growing, and succeeding, in making some gains.

The argument of Foreign Minister Robert Schuman and his Premier, Rene Plevin, is a double one. The "contract," they say, is really a concession to French conceptions of incorporating Germans into a European Army; on the other hand, the "contract" won't go into force until after the Americans have sold it to the Germans, and after the Schuman Plan is applied—in other words, until well into next year.

BUT THIS REASONING does not allay public fears. For even those Frenchmen who envisage a powerful French Army (not yet in sight) understand that once the Germans start mobilizing in earnest, this so-called European Army will really be a German Army. And it won't be a German Army drawn by conscription from the rank and file of the German population, for rearmament is very unpopular among the German people.

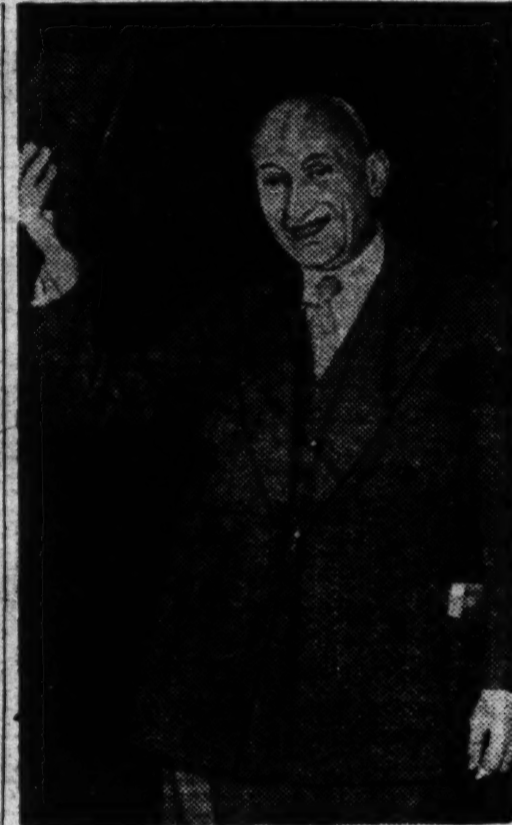
It will be an army drawn from the former Wehrmacht men, the officers of the Afrika Corps and Waffen-SS who have just formed a veterans' association the first week of September, claiming a million men.

That meeting to form the veterans' association drew a lot of comment in France. It was very typical that Nazi Gen. Ramcke, just released from a short term in prison for his crimes against the people of Brest, was the one who made a speech eulogizing the late Marshal Petain.

What the French realize is that any German Army now formed has a special historical background: it was beaten by the Soviet Army, but it easily defeated France.

IN RECENT WEEKS, the semi-official Le Monde serialized a pamphlet by Gen. Heinz Guderian—one of Gen. Eisenhower's favorite ex-Nazis, and a prime mover of the Bonn government. He is head of the newly-formed veterans' association. Guderian's pamphlet made no bones about the aims of German imperialism.

He wants the "honor" of the German Wehrmacht acknowledged by the West. He wants an independent German Army with its own General Staff and air force. He berates France for its grip on the Saar. He rejects the role of mercenaries for a future German "Office" and as "incorrect."



ROBERT SHUMAN  
French Foreign Minister

Army, and insists on being a "companion-in-arms."

THE LEFT criticized Le Monde sharply for giving such publicity to Guderian, but the whole thing had its positive side. For it sent a shudder down the spines—even of those who have been bending so obsequiously to every Washington command.

In short, the political crisis in France is bound to grow on the twin issues of inflation and foreign policy. France is being confronted with its greatest fiasco since Munich.

Consenting to a German Army means the revival of German imperialism, whose powers of growth are such as to outpace France within a short time. And its first line of advance may very well be directly against France itself, before it ever tries to tackle the East. Such is the specter haunting all of French politics.

### Nazi High in West German Foreign Office

BONN (ALN).—Charges of Nazi influence in the government have become so strong that Chancellor Konrad Adenauer has been forced to order an investigation, which it is expected will be merely a token probe designed to quiet criticism. Adenauer acted after the Frankfort Rundschau, one of West Germany's biggest dailies, charged that members of his Foreign Office had once been active Nazis. In a series of articles it named a number of West German diplomats, including ambassadors, as having been highup members of the Nazi party and as having held major posts in the Nazi foreign service. Answering the criticism earlier, the Bonn Foreign Office said it "had never been denied" that former Nazis were in its employ and described the series as an "attempt to disturb the especially difficult personnel policy of the Foreign Office" and as "incorrect."

## NAACP Hears Unity Plea

DETROIT.—At a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People meeting held here recently in the Second Baptist Church, a guest speaker, Judge Hubert Delaney of the Common Pleas Court of New York was critical of those leaders in the NAACP who hesitate to take a forthright position on issues affecting the well being of the Negro people for fear of being attacked as "Communists."

He commented that it is not the business of individuals or organizations such as the NAACP to hunt for "Communists" or label their friends or members or acquaintances, such. Rather he felt that much time and energy are being dissipated in these practices which could be constructively used to promote the struggle for equal rights.

The Judge made some scathing comments against the government's charges of "foreign agent" leveled against Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. Reminding his listeners of the more than 50 years in the front line of struggle spent by Dr. DuBois, Judge Delaney said the indictment of such a man was almost unheard of. He supported the NAACP's position of opposing the indictment.

Reminding his audience of the peoples right to criticize the government Judge Delaney related that a resolution was passed some time ago by the NAACP national leadership calling on members to refuse to work with the Civilian Defense setups after President Harry Truman appointed Willard Caldwell, a Dixiecrat, as head of the Civil Defense. Caldwell, a former governor of Florida once said he would not accept an end to segregation of schools in his state, even if the Supreme Court ordered it. But the NAACP's resolution was reconsidered by the organization for fear of being attacked as "Communist."

### Work Load Killing, Mailmen Say; Occupational Injuries Mount

"He was too polite when he used the word 'tyrant'."

That was the comment from New York officials of the National Association of Letter Carriers (AFL) when they heard that their national president, William C. Doherty, had denounced Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson as "the most tyrannical administrator ever to hold office in the mail service."

Under the new one-delivery a day service in residential districts, letter carriers are out on the street continuously, plodding under loads as high as 35 pounds. As a result, according to New York union officials, occupational disease rates

are taking a sharp upturn, particularly heart ailments and hernias.

Under the old system there were office breaks, when the postmen returned for new loads at the office. Now they have to pack a lunch and eat it on the street, hunt up a toilet wherever they can, and do without rest periods.

"Of course Donaldson should be fired," said New York officers. "When it's a choice between one man going, or thousands of letter carriers being killed on the job before their time, or incapacitated before retirement, we say fire Donaldson."

# Unions Ask Truman Act on Cicero's Anti-Negro Mobsters

Important voices of labor yesterday demanded that the Truman administration intervene to halt the travesty of justice by a Cicero, Illinois, white supremacist jury which cleared more than 100 known mobsters who attacked a Negro family's apartment and indicated their Negro lawyer and four people who aided the mob's victims.

## N.Y. Unionists Plan Parley To Defend and Support 'Worker'

A group of 20 unionists from 10 unions—AFL, CIO and independent—gathered last Friday to discuss organization of a labor conference to defend and promote the Daily Worker and The Worker.

The group decided to call a conference on Oct. 11, and set itself up as the organizing committee for the conference. It named a steering committee of five to work out conference details and to prepare proposals for a citywide trade union committee for Freedom of the Press, with affiliated groups in all industries.

The entire organizing committee will meet again Oct. 3 to review progress in organizing the conference.

The move for organizing trade unionists in behalf of the daily and week-end labor papers was initiated by the five trade union members of the national Freedom of the Press Committee, which issued a country-wide call on Aug. 23 for Americans to defend the right of these papers to publish, and which urged readers and friends of the two papers to organize themselves into local groups to protect and promote them.

The five trade unionists are Beatrice Kahn of District 65, Dis-

tributive Workers Union; Adele White Vincent, Furriers Joint Council; Frank Wedl, Painters Union; Fanny Golos, International Ladies Garment Workers, and Murray Helstein, Furriers Joint Board. Miss Kahn served as chairman of the Friday meeting which was addressed by Max Gordon, editorial staff member of the Daily Worker.

One District 65 member told the gathering how he picks up 25 Daily Workers at a newsstand daily, sells 17 copies in his shop to regular customers, and gives eight to a supporter of the paper who sells them in a neighboring shop.

A member of the United Public Workers discussed the way in which a group of readers in one local spreads 30 copies a day to fellow-workers who have become steady customers.

A third unionist reported he had sold some 35 subscriptions to The Worker recently. Similar experiences showing the wide potential audience for the two papers in the trade unions were related by others.

Unionists present came from the following unions: Distributive Workers, printers, radio, fur, garment, News Guild, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, public workers, film workers, hatters.

Members of the printers, public workers, garment, fur and distributive workers were named to the steering committee.

## Engineers Strike At Atomic Energy Plant in South

PADUCAH, Kentucky. — Engineers struck the atomic energy project here yesterday noon. Operations suspended at the plant by the walkout were erection of structural steel, concrete placement and grading.

It was the sixth major work stoppage at the project since it was launched in mid-January.

The walkouts followed withdrawal of a three-day picket line Saturday by AFL sheet metal workers. Yesterday morning most of the project's 11,000 workers had returned to their jobs, and officials said work was substantially back to normal.

But the engineers did not return to work after lunch. Some of the engineers said, "We're going fishing," according to observers.

Some reports said the walkout followed the discharge by the company of a union steward.

## GIANT FARMS PROSPER

Less than one in 40 farms in the U. S. have gross incomes averaging over \$51,600 a year, but they receive more than one-sixth of the gross agricultural income.

From New York, Albert J. Fitzgerald, president of the United Electrical Workers, wired U. S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to act immediately. In the wire, Fitzgerald pointed out the recent UE convention, representing 300,000 workers, had voted this demand.

From Chicago came a wire from the Chicago Council for Labor Unity to President Truman demanding that he initiate a federal grand jury investigation of the situation.

Ralph Helstein, national president of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers, issued a scorching statement in which he charged that the grand jury "actually condoned and even compounded the offense of the vandals and bigots."

In a wire to the Governor of Illinois and the United States Attorney General, the United Electrical Workers condemned "the action of the Cook County Grand Jury whitewashing those responsible for the anti-Negro violence in Cicero, Ill."

UE pledged the full support of its entire membership in this fight for Negro rights in Cicero and the General Executive Board and the general officers of UE will take the necessary steps to render such assistance, including legal aid by the UE General Counsel, the union declared.

A delegation of Chicago district packinghouse union leaders, along with Sidney L. Ordover, secretary of the Chicago Council for Labor Unity, went to see State's Attorney Boyle Monday to demand the quashing of the five indictments and the appointment of a special prosecutor against the mobsters. Boyle refused flatly.

The State's Attorney also refused to indicate that he had any disagreement with the grand jury's action.

A permanent defense committee for all victims of mob violence was formed by a meeting of 100 Chicago South Side businessmen, called together by Robert N. Landrum, president of the Dearborn Real Estate Board.

Dr. Percy Julian, noted scientist, of Chicago, declared that "we will not take this lying down." He called the grand jury action "a disgrace to everything that America professes."

The Independent Voters of Illinois, state branch of Americans for Democratic Action, launched a campaign for 10,000 signatures on petitions demanding a federal probe.

Said IVI Chairman Richard A. Meyer: If the rioters go free while innocent men are indicted, larger and more bitter mob incidents are encouraged.

Free legal services to all five of the indicted people were offered by the Chicago Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The five are: George Leighton, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and also attorney for the Harvey E. Clark, the Negro war veteran who rented the Cicero apartment; Charles Edwards, George Adams and Camille DeRose, connected with the ownership of the Cicero building; and Norman Silverman, a furrier arrested for distributing a Communist Party leaflet demanding, "End Mob Rule in Cicero!"

## Five Virginia Kids Come to PS 23

Family of Martinsville 7 Victim Here; Mrs. Grayson Tells of Plans for Children

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

P.S. 23 in the Bronx got five new pupils from Virginia yesterday—one pretty girl of 10 and four handsome boys of eight, seven, six and four. They did not appear to be children hit by a brutal tragedy, but they are the children of Frances DeSales Grayson of Martinsville, Va.

No doubt they may make a little stir at P.S. 23, for the entire world knows that their daddy, and six other Negroes were framed and then killed by the State of Virginia—a white woman had cried—RAPE!

With them is their heroic, beautiful mother, Mrs. Josephine Grayson, 28, who went up and down the land calling on the people to save her husband.

"I'm just down on Virginia," Mrs. Grayson said bitterly. "I didn't want to live there any more, or have my children brought up there."

When she made this known recently, the Prisoners Relief Committee of the Civil Rights Congress, which fought for the Martinsville Seven, arranged to bring the family to New York.

We talked with Mrs. Grayson and the kids after they had been to get vaccinations and things for school. They were aided by Mrs. Della Sheppard, Prisoners Relief Committee director. The kids were bustling around the office coloring comic books with new crayons.

Asked about her plans, Mrs. Grayson said, "I want to learn some kind of trade and get a job to support the children. My husband was a furniture worker. That's what I'd like to be. And he was a union man too," she added with pride.

We asked Mrs. Grayson how the death of their father affected the children.

"They'll never forget it," she answered, "because they all remember how the police broke down our door when they arrested my husband. And the little one, that's James, he said he'd kill them some day for what they did to his daddy. When we passed through Richmond they all knew that was where their daddy was buried."

Barbara, the 10-year-old girl, said, "I like New York better than Virginia!" She said she wants to be a teacher when she grows up.

DeSales, Lawrence, and Charles are cowboys, podner. They want Hop-a-Long Cassidy hats and guns, and Barbara wants a doll. But James, a chubby solemn fellow, said, "I want some boxing gloves so I can be like Joe Louis!"

"The children are all proud of



Mrs. Josephine Grayson and her five children at the time of her fight two years ago to save the life of her husband from a rape frameup.

their father," Mrs. Grayson said, son a job.

"They don't have a permanent home yet," she added. "They Mrs. Sheppard said that unions will be asked to find Mrs. Grayson an apartment."

The CRC is providing medical attention for Mrs. Grayson.

Naturally Mrs. Grayson feels the anxiety of starting out on a new life in a strange place with her children, but there is no doubt in her mind about one thing.

"Yes indeed," she said. "I'm going to fight right along with the Civil Rights Congress. Mr. Patterson and everyone did so much for me, and they're doing a lot for our people. I'm going to stick with them."

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# 'Our Free Speech Rights Get Rusty If We Don't Use Them'

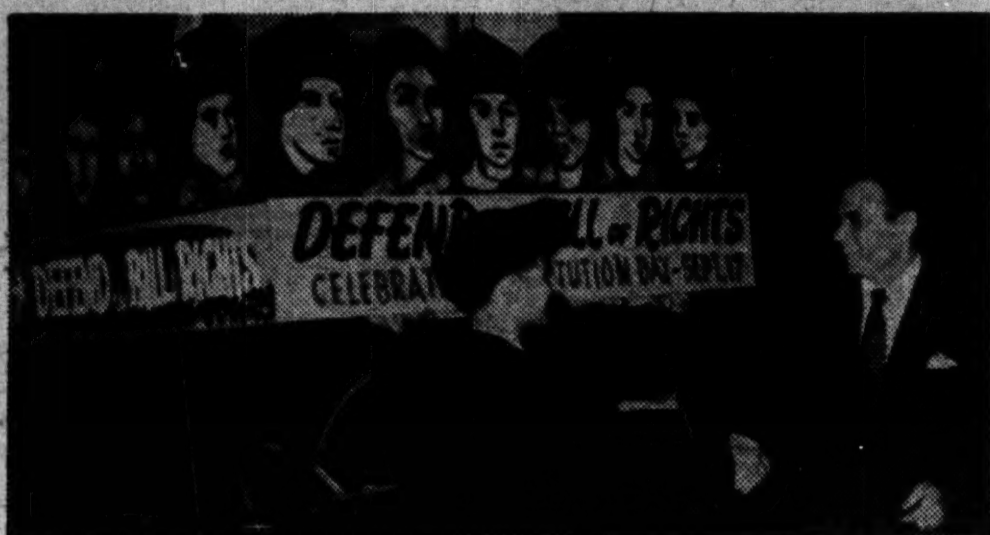
Auto caravans and street meetings bring civil rights issues and fight on Smith Act to New Yorkers.

THE PEOPLE of Brooklyn looked up in surprise as a Town-Crier rang his liberty bell on the street corners of Bath Beach, Brownsville, Kings Highway and Borough Hall.

"Hear ye, hear ye!" Arrayed in colonial costume, the ancient figure of freedom stood preserved against time. And as he called the people to gather for preservation of their rights, the passersby stopped on the corners and listened to the speakers who discussed the Smith Act and its dangers to the people's peace and living conditions. Nearby, a float was mounted on a car, reminding the people that this Constitution Day, Sept. 1, their Constitutional rights were jeopardized as never before.

In Brooklyn, Queens, Harlem and Manhattan, the response of the people was the same to the series of citywide meetings sponsored by chapters of the Civil Rights Congress. Everywhere speakers reported interest, concern. Hysteria and witchhunts had taken their toll. Some people were cautious. But beneath caution and interest lay an anxious testing of solutions which the street-meetings proposed.

AMONG THE SPEAKERS in the boroughs were Negro and



SIMON W. GERSON, one of the 17 New York workingclass leaders arrested under the Smith Act, greets the Town Crier as the Bill of Rights float toured the city.

white men and women who had been slapped into jail only two months before, charged with "teaching and advocating" their ideas. The people listened intently as Simon W. Gerson, former assistant to a Borough President, Arnold Johnson and other members of the 17 indicted Communists pointed out that the stake of the non-Communists in preserving freedom of speech for all Americans.

They nodded their heads as Sadie Van Veen, Bea Goodlowe, Jesus Colon and other spokesmen for the Civil Rights Congress explained that the Smith Act completely destroyed the First Amendment to the Constitution.

IN BATH BEACH, a group of teen-agers hooted and heckled. The audience hushed them up. They wanted to listen.

In Brownsville, a TV store-owner turned on his outdoor

phonograph full-blast to drown out the speaker on the microphone outside. The audience went inside and complained. The phonograph was turned off.

In Queens, thousands of leaflets were distributed to passersby who were listening to the CRC spokesmen for the first time. The spokesmen reported that they saw only one leaflet thrown away.

IN HARLEM, in the Spanish-speaking community in Borough Hall, in the Jewish neighborhood of Brownsville, speakers noted considerable signs of agreement from the crowds. In other areas, the people were silent, simply listening. In some, little knots gathered after the meeting was over, and questions were asked, points discussed. In still others, no outward signs at all—only listening, only the talking of leaflets, and the going on their ways as the meetings ended.

CRC spokesmen announced that more street-corner meetings will be held this weekend, next, and on weekends after that. More leaflets will be distributed, and a new petition circulated asking President Truman to carry out his words against McCarthyism with deeds to end Smith Act persecutions. A spokesman said: "We're going to exercise our free-speech rights. They get rusty if we don't. Today, the people are interested in what we have to say. Tomorrow, they'll be fighting with us even harder for free speech and the right to speak for peace."

## Labor Peace Meet in Hartford in October

HARTFORD, Conn. A Labor Peace Assembly here in October will hear Pat Ward, vice president of Ford UAW Local 600. All Connecticut candidates for elective office are being queried by American Peace Crusade on their stand on cease-fire and peace.

## ALP Campaigners Hear Voters' Disgust with Two Old Parties

By MICHAEL SINGER

THE TWO MAJOR PARTIES, filthy with graft and corruption as revealed in the Republican cesspool operations in Richmond, the Tammany gangland politics in Manhattan, and the Cross-cop rackets in Brooklyn, are beginning to feel the hot breath of angry voters.

Democratic leaders have become so frightened at the prospects of a protest deluge which would swamp their aspirant for City Council president, Joseph Sharkey, that they have issued emergency conferences of district chieftains to map plans that might stem the flood.

As for the Republicans, their McCarthyite candidate, Rep. Henry J. Latham, is just playing out the stooge role of the Dewey-Tammany conspiracy and trying desperately to throw as many votes to Sharkey as he can.

THE RESENTMENT felt among voters to the bipartisan cesspool in New York, however, has begun to show significant developments going far beyond graft, bookie protection, political buying and selling of civil service jobs, and underworld connections.

Recent American Labor Party rallies, especially those in the Garment Center, considered the Liberal Party stronghold, and in weekend mobilization in Brooklyn, have reflected deep concern by the people over such issues as peace, Hitlerism in Western Germany, the Hughes-Brees law, the 15-cent fare, the Smith Act, and Negro rights.

POLITICAL EXPERTS are expressing surprise at the large crowds that have greeted Clifford T. McAvoy, ALP City Council Presidential nominee, at his garment center rallies. The feeling is growing among the clubhouse observers that the Labor Party's constant pounding away at major issues of peace, democracy, good government and civil rights and its record of fighting on day to day issues may result in a groundswell as November nears.

There have been many signs of good will and expressions of unity on various issues ranging from cleaning out the political two-party crooks to peace in Korea given ALP canvassers from independent and Liberal Party rank and file voters.

Despite the cynics, the people do not have short memories. They recall previous ALP warnings of an increased fare, that it was the ALP which first exposed the corruption in the O'Dwyer regime and its ties with the Dewey despots in Albany; that ALP pleas for trace in Korea and unity against high prices and war profiteering inflation, are now being echoed

by individuals and groups of all political concepts and in all walks of life.

THERE IS NO DOUBT that Rudolph Halley, Liberal Party candidate, is making a strong bid for the Council post. Backed by huge sums of ILGWU and Liberal Party funds, this "crusader," a product of the political machines and still a registered Democrat, is waging a clever and streamlined campaign on the issue of corruption.

Voters, disgusted by the crooked machinations of Tammany and Republicans, may see in Halley the alternative to Sharkey and Latham. But Halley's armor is made of tissue paper. He is silent on major issues; he refuses to take a stand on Truman's re-Hitlerization of Western Germany and Franco support; he evades a position on the infamous Smith Act; he's silent on attacks against the Negro people; he's deaf to the swelling demands for peace, for price and profit controls—he is mum on repeal of the Hughes-Brees law.

ALP campaigners report that many voters are asking where does Halley really stand. Aside from sin and crooked politics the Liberal candidate has yet to speak out.

## Fur Dressers Urge Pardon For Dr. Hunton

An immediate pardon for Dr. W. Alphaeus Hunton, Civil Rights Congress bail fund trustee now in jail on a "contempt" conviction, was urged by the Joint Board of Fur Dressers and Dyers this week. Writing to President Truman, Leon Straus, executive secretary, declared: "Dr. Hunton is a distinguished Negro scholar, who has devoted his full energies to the struggle for the rights of the Negro people both here and abroad. He should be carrying on this struggle where he is needed, not languishing in a jail."

The union charged that Dr. Hunton was jailed "for his refusal to act as an informer upon thousands of Americans" who contributed to the bail fund.

## Millinery Peace Committee Active

The Headwear Peace Committee of New York, comprising workers in millinery and men's hats, is planning a large cease-fire meeting for workers in the industry.



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## Foster Writes on THE COMING BRITISH ELECTIONS

See Page 5



## It's the Same Old Con Game: GIs Getting Fleeced on Housing

IT'S THE SAME old con-game. GIs are getting fleeced for pig sty housing while the politicians pontificate on the nobility of sacrifice.

It seems like only yesterday that we read in the newspapers that GIs and their families were being crowded into shacks near military installations at profiteering rents. That was just 10 years ago. Now it is happening again.

Remember promises of postwar dream homes? World War II veterans are still without adequate housing. Eight thousand families in New York City's "emergency" projects face eviction and already new GIs are being forced to deprive their families of necessities in order to keep Mr. Landlord from the door.

AGAIN a government body is looking into the situation and this time the Senate Preparedness subcommittee has issued a report of "numerous instances of substandard housing and rent gouging." Public hearings are expected soon.

While praising the efforts of some communities, the report criticized the hardships inflicted on Army personnel living in "ice-box cottages" at Wrightstown, N. J. These are tourist cabins where summer rentals amount to \$8 monthly. Nearby in Brown Mills are homes made of heavy cardboard set on Quonset frames.

In the entire group, and in 16 trailer spaces at the same location, declared the report, lives 23

families, sharing a single toilet, shower and washroom. Heat is furnished at tenant expense.

KNOWN AS "THE SLUMS" on the outskirts of Brown Mills are a group of shacks inhabited by 33 persons described as "decrepit tattered shanties," the report said. It furnished the following description:

"There is no running water available, water being secured from a filthy community pump which swarms with flies. The only toilet facilities are supplied by a privy some 100 yards away."

Worst conditions were found at training base near Jacksonville, Camp Lejeune, the Marine Corps N. C. Although so-called rent controls exist the tenants are "helpless since they are not permitted to practice in local courts." Local lawyers are reluctant to represent Marines against local landlords, the report points out.

"As a result," stated the report, "representatives for Marine tenants is almost non-existent. Cases may be appealed, but in order to effect the appeal the tenant must post bond for three times the amount of the monthly rent."

Most of the Marines do not have this sum. So they find themselves deprived of rights that are legally theirs and rent laws which were written to protect landlords only.

So it goes in the report. Then will come the hearings. But the GIs will continue to be fleeced.

## You Must Register If You Want to Vote

Next Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday are your last chances to register to be able to vote in the November election. Polls open at 5 p.m. and close at 10:30. Saturday, polls will be open from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. Register Oct. 3, 4, 5 and 6 or you can't vote in November.

# Is White House Arming Axis for Preventive War?

## Labor Urges Korea Cease-fire And Five Power Peace Talks

— See Page 3 —

## Plenty of Beef on the Hoof--- It's Hoarded for Higher Prices

BIG CATTLE RAISERS and meat packers are back at their old stand of withholding beef from consumers in order to bust the alleged ceiling prices while the Office of Price Stabilization continues to accommodate the profiteers by increasing their take. Washington OPS top men are considering abandoning ceilings on beef altogether. Then the sky will be the limit.

In a series of articles on the "Meat Mess," the Wall Street Journal reports that "... the exasperating thing is that there is no shortage of beef-on-the-hoof, but a price ceiling snafu which has

curtailed slaughtering and disrupted distribution."

The dollar patriots among the cattle growers and packers are even holding back on the Army which seeks 13,000,000 pounds of beef. And along come the free enterprise boys in the OPS who say it is perfectly good business to create artificial shortages by keeping livestock off the market.

WITH THE ARMY competing with the lowly consumer for meat, the result will be less meat on the dinner table at even higher prices.

"If the demand for beef keeps pushing cattle prices up, I don't

see any alternative but decontrol," a top Stabilizer in the Capital is reported to have said.

OPS REGULATIONS themselves aid and abet the meat black marketeers. It is perfectly okay for the packer to pay more than ceiling prices for any one animal, according to the rules, but at the end of the month the average is supposed to be no higher than ceiling. In practice livestock prices have shot way above ceilings and there is little being done about it.

"Why does the market average hold so lofty?" asks the Wall Street Journal. Then it answers, "Many livestock growers and feeders are holding their animals back from market, perhaps expecting the whole control system will break loose."

In case you forgot, OPS is the agency which is supposed to protect the consumer from price gougers. One can rightfully ask: On whose side is the OPS?

CONSUMERS throughout the country have been forced voluntarily to boycott high-priced meat. Organized consumers are engaged in meatless days as projected in the program of the New York City Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Council.

The Safeway food chain has been forced to place signs in their windows reading: "Beef Shortage—We are unable to purchase adequate beef supplies at OPS ceiling prices. We hope this shortage will be temporary."

All of this is reminiscent of the days of Office of Price Administration during World War II. Artificial shortages were created every time the cattle growers and packers were determined to break ceiling limits. While pleading poverty, now as then, their profits have been soaring to the highest peaks in history.



## READY NEW COURT FIGHTS ON CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUES

THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS of all Americans to speak and think freely, to be free from illegal searches and seizures and to be guaranteed the right of reasonable bail when accused under the law will be defended in a series of court actions scheduled for the month of October.

The court actions include:

- A petition to the U.S. Supreme Court for rehearing of the Smith Act conviction of the 11 national Communist leaders.
- Argument in U. S. District Court, New York City, Oct. 4 on motions to quash the Smith Act indictment of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and 16 other working class leaders.

MEANWHILE, in California, the fight for freedom of Communist Party state chairman William Schneiderman and 14 co-defendants, jailed in the thought-control raids, is being given wide mass support.

Supporting the pending fights in the courts, New Yorkers met Wednesday night in Riverside Plaza at a rally under the auspices of an organization of Families of the Smith Act victims. The rally demanded an end to the political heresy trials and persecutions under the Smith Act and McCarran Law.

IN LOS ANGELES, 150 pickets paraded in the downtown district in a dramatic demonstration for freedom of the California 15.

Twelve of the California victims have been held in \$50,000 bail each since July 22. Three of the West Coast defendants have been in jail since Aug. 31, held under the similar high bail.

As attorneys for the 15 argued motions in U. S. Appeals Court in San Francisco for reduction of bail, petitions bearing more than 5,000 signatures demanding that bail be

reduced were presented to U. S. Prosecutor Ernest A. Tolin. Trial of the California leaders is scheduled to begin Oct. 30.

WHILE THE BAIL ISSUE was being argued, a picket demonstration before the San Francisco Post Office Building demanded freedom of the 15.

The McCarran Act jailing of Peter Harisiades, former newspaper editor, and the government's refusal to release him on bail while appealing a deportation order to fascist Greece, was protested last Thursday by a picket demonstration at New York Immigration Service headquarters.



These women told the California Un-American Committee in San Francisco that there's nothing subservient about fighting for peace and civil rights. They are (left to right): Mrs. Decca Truehaft, director of the East Bay Civil Rights Congress; Eloise Brown; Mrs. Judith Jenkins, peace leader; Ernestine Gatewood; Bette Wallace and Mrs. Judith Kerner carrying her four-month-old son Matthew.

## PENTAGON WAR DEALS PUSHING FRANCE TO CRISIS

### Eisenhower Scheme Revives Dread of Nazi Invasion

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

GENEVA.

THE WASHINGTON agreement to "get going" on a new German Army has raised three main questions in Western Europe: What's the "pay-off" for the French Government? Will the shaky Plevin cabinet weather the storm at home? And what is the real prospect inside Germany?

The answers to these questions will determine the effectiveness of the Washington "contract" in the next half year. Though the decision to recruit Germans on a large-scale is a menace, it is also a hornet's nest that is now being broken open. The possible results may surprise the entire Atlantic Pact.

Whatever the "pay-off" for France, it is not going to be enough—that is sure. For France is in a deepening crisis. Every single half-measure by its reactionary government raises new problems. There is, for example, no French budget for the balance of this year and no clear plans for the next one.

IN 1950, the defense costs were \$1,800,000,000, and the United States supplied "economic aid" to the tune of half a billion dollars. For the coming year, the plan is to boost the "defense bill" to no less than \$2,600,000,000—but the "aid" promised by the Truman Administration was \$290,000,000. And, by the time this went through Congress, it was reduced to \$150,000,000.

In a country where the ruling classes hardly pay taxes, and where the capitalists don't invest but salt their cash away in other lands, these figures spell the boosting of taxes for the poor and runaway inflation.

OF THE ABOVE SUMS, \$850,000,000 goes for war against Indo-China—an unpopular, grueling adventure that is raising more and more protest from the people. The tactic of Gen. de Lattre and Rene Mayer is to ask that the United States take over the

financing of this war, and step up shipments of materiel. As Gov. Dewey has urged, the French want Indo-China included in the strategy of ringing People's China with American bases. But will the Pentagon—with the prospect of a long war in Korea still undetermined—take on a full-scale war that's been going on for four years? To do this really means getting into Asia in a very big way.

Or will the Pentagon offer more materiel while insisting that the main investment must remain French? Without a large-scale American financial deal, such a reply would only mean that French imperialism continues to bleed itself away—in face of growing resistance at home and a Viet Name Army becoming stronger all the time.

How that can go on, while France is supposed to raise 10 divisions for a "European Army" by the end of this year, and 10 more next year, is a question that gets no easy answers in Paris. Already, the French cabinet has been compelled to admit that the first 10 divisions won't be ready. They promise to make it double within a year. Maybe, maybe not.

THE ECONOMIC PICTURE in France is full of crisis signs, as far as production goes. It is all very well to shout for productivity, but France is short of coal and coke. Even with a large rise in production, France's own coal fields will only produce about 55,000,000 tons this year. Five more million come from the Saar (which the West Germans want to take back).

The rest, except for some coal from Poland, has to be imported at high dollar prices from the United States, for which a lot of shipping is needed, as well as a lot of dollars. Short of such emergency measures, French steel production would remain at 85 percent of capacity, and this in turn affects the whole armaments industry as well as the economy as a whole.

The de Gaulists, who feel that France is not getting enough for

the "sell-out" of her interests, are more and more critical of the Center's policies on rearmament. De Gaulle is driving to use this issue for his own power. And, with the French Communists making a major campaign to restore French sovereignty and break with the ruinous American alliance, many things are possible. The militancy of the working class and the farmers on the economic level is growing, and succeeding, in making some gains.

The argument of Foreign Minister Robert Schuman and his Premier, Rene Plevin, is a double one. The "contract," they say, is really a concession to French conceptions of incorporating Germans into a European Army; on the other hand, the "contract" won't go into force until after the Americans have sold it to the Germans, and after the Schuman Plan is applied—in other words, until well into next year.

BUT THIS REASONING does not allay public fears. For even those Frenchmen who envisage a powerful French Army (not yet in sight) understand that once the Germans start mobilizing in earnest, this so-called European Army will really be a German Army. And it won't be a German Army drawn by conscription from the rank and file of the German population, for rearmament is very unpopular among the German people.

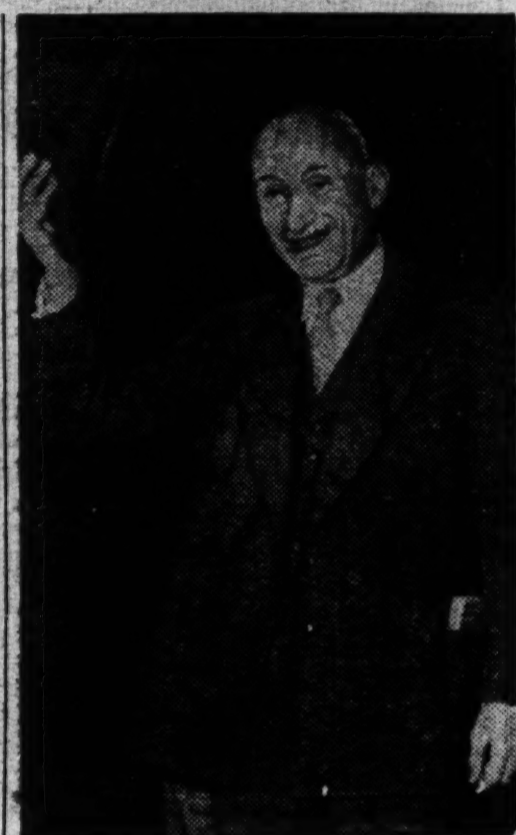
It will be an army drawn from the former Wehrmacht men, the officers of the Afrika Corps and Waffen-SS who have just formed a veterans' association, the first week of September, claiming a million men.

That meeting to form the veterans' association drew a lot of comment in France. It was very typical that Nazi Gen. Ramcke, just released from a short term in prison for his crimes against the people of Brest, was the one who made a speech eulogizing the late Marshal Petain.

What the French realize is that any German Army now formed has a special historical background: it was beaten by the Soviet Army, but it easily defeated France.

IN RECENT WEEKS, the semi-official Le Monde serialized a pamphlet by Gen. Heinz Guderian—one of Gen. Eisenhower's favorite ex-Nazis, and a prime mover of the Bonn government. He is head of the newly-formed veterans' association. Guderian's pamphlet made no bones about the aims of German imperialism.

He wants the "honor" of the German Wehrmacht acknowledged by the West. He wants an independent German Army with its own General Staff and air force. He berates France for its grip on the Saar. He rejects the role of mercenaries for a future German



ROBERT SHUMAN  
French Foreign Minister

Army, and insists on being a "companion-in-arms."

THE LEFT criticized Le Monde sharply for giving such publicity to Guderian, but the whole thing had its positive side. For it sent a shudder down the spines—even of those who have been bending so obsequiously to every Washington command.

In short, the political crisis in France is bound to grow on the twin issues of inflation and foreign policy. France is being confronted with its greatest fiasco since Munich.

Consenting to a German Army means the revival of German imperialism, whose powers of growth are such as to outpace France within a short time. And its first line of advance may very well be directly against France itself, before it ever tries to tackle the East. Such is the specter haunting all of French politics.

### Nazi High in West German Foreign Office

BONN (ALN).—Charges of Nazi influence in the government have become so strong that Chancellor Konrad Adenauer has been forced to order an investigation, which it is expected will be merely a token probe designed to quiet criticism. Adenauer acted after the Frankfurt Rundschau, one of West Germany's biggest dailies, charged that members of his Foreign Office had once been active Nazis. In a series of articles it named a number of West German diplomats, including ambassadors, as having been highup members of the Nazi party and as having held major posts in the Nazi foreign service. Answering the criticism earlier, the Bonn Foreign Office said it "had never been denied" that former Nazis were in its employ and described the series as an "attempt to disturb the especially difficult personnel policy of the Foreign Office" and as "incorrect."

## NAACP Hears Unity Plea

DETROIT.—At a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People meeting held here recently in the Second Baptist Church, a guest speaker, Judge Hubert Delaney of the Common Pleas Court of New York was critical of those leaders in the NAACP who hesitate to take a forthright position on issues affecting the well being of the Negro people for fear of being attacked as "Communists."

He commented that it is not the business of individuals or organizations such as the NAACP to hunt for "Communists" or label their friends or members or acquaintances, such. Rather he felt that much time and energy are being dissipated in these practices which could be constructively used to promote the struggle for equal rights.

The Judge made some scathing comments against the government's charges of "foreign agent" leveled against Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. Reminding his listeners of the more than 50 years in the front line of struggle spent by Dr. DuBois, Judge Delaney said the indictment of such a man was almost unheard of. He supported the NAACP's position of opposing the indictment.

Reminding his audience of the peoples right to criticize the government Judge Delaney related that a resolution was passed some time ago by the NAACP national leadership calling on members to refuse to work with the Civilian Defense setups after President Harry Truman appointed Willard Caldwell, a Dixiecrat, as head of the Civil Defense. Caldwell, a former governor of Florida once said he would not accept an end to segregation of schools in his state, even if the Supreme Court ordered it. But the NAACP's resolution was reconsidered by the organization for fear of being attacked as "Communist."

### Work Load Killing, Mailmen Say; Occupational Injuries Mount

"He was too polite when he used the word 'tyrant'."

That was the comment from New York officials of the National Association of Letter Carriers (AFL) when they heard that their national president, William C. Doherty, had denounced Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson as "the most tyrannical administrator ever to hold office in the mail service."

Under the new one-delivery a day service in residential districts, letter carriers are out on the street continuously, plodding under loads as high as 35 pounds. As a result, according to New York union officials, occupational disease rates

are taking a sharp upturn, particularly heart ailments and hernias.

Under the old system there were office breaks, when the postmen returned for new loads at the office. Now they have to pack a lunch and eat it on the street, hunt up a toilet wherever they can, and do without rest periods.

"Of course Donaldson should be fired," said New York officers. "When it's a choice between one man going, or thousands of letter carriers being killed on the job before their time, or incapacitated before retirement, we say fire Donaldson."

# Unions Ask Truman Act on Cicero's Anti-Negro Mobsters

Important voices of labor yesterday demanded that the Truman administration intervene to halt the travesty of justice by a Cicero, Illinois, white supremacist jury which cleared more than 100 known mobsters who attacked a Negro family's apartment and indicated their Negro lawyer and four people who aided the mob's victims.

## N.Y. Unionists Plan Parley To Defend and Support 'Worker'

A group of 20 unionists from 10 unions—AFL, CIO and independent—gathered last Friday to discuss organization of a labor conference to defend and promote the Daily Worker and The Worker.

The group decided to call a conference on Oct. 11, and set itself up as the organizing committee for the conference. It named a steering committee of five, to work out conference details and to prepare proposals for a citywide trade union committee for Freedom of the Press, with affiliated groups in all industries.

The entire organizing committee will meet again Oct. 3 to review progress in organizing the conference.

The move for organizing trade unionists in behalf of the daily and week-end labor papers was initiated by the five trade union members of the national Freedom of the Press Committee, which issued a country-wide call on Aug. 23 for Americans to defend the right of these papers to publish, and which urged readers and friends of the two papers to organize themselves into local groups to protect and promote them.

The five trade unionists are Beatrice Kahn of District 65, Dis-

tributive Workers Union; Adele White Vincent, Furriers Joint Council; Frank Wedl, Painters Union; Fanny Colos, International Ladies Garment Workers, and Murray Helstein, Furriers Joint Board. Miss Kahn served as chairman of the Friday meeting which was addressed by Max Gordon, editorial staff member of the Daily Worker.

One District 65 member told the gathering how he picks up 25 Daily Workers at a newsstand daily, sells 17 copies in his shop to regular customers, and gives eight to a supporter of the paper who sells them in a neighboring shop.

A member of the United Public Workers discussed the way in which a group of readers in one local spreads 30 copies a day to fellow-workers who have become steady customers.

A third unionist reported he had sold some 35 subscriptions to The Worker recently. Similar experiences showing the wide potential audience for the two papers in the trade unions were related by others.

Unionists present came from the following unions: Distributive Workers, printers, radio, fur, garment, Newsguild, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, public workers, film workers, hatters.

Members of the printers, public workers, garment, fur and distributive workers were named to the steering committee.

## Engineers Strike At Atomic Energy Plant in South

PADUCAH, Kentucky. — Engineers struck the atomic energy project here yesterday noon. Operations suspended at the plant by the walkout were erection of structural steel, concrete placement and grading.

It was the sixth major work stoppage at the project since it was launched in mid-January.

The walkouts followed withdrawal of a three-day picket line Saturday by AFL sheet metal workers. Yesterday morning, most of the project's 11,000 workers had returned to their jobs, and officials said work was substantially back to normal.

But the engineers did not return to work after lunch. Some of the engineers said, "We're going fishing," according to observers.

Some reports said the walkout followed the discharge by the company of a union steward.

### GIANT FARMS PROSPER

Less than one in 40 farms in the U. S. have gross incomes averaging over \$51,600 a year, but they receive more than one-sixth of the gross agricultural income.

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From New York, Albert J. Fitzgerald, president of the United Electrical Workers, wired U. S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to act immediately. In the wire, Fitzgerald pointed out the recent UE convention, representing 300,000 workers, had voted this demand.

From Chicago came a wire from the Chicago Council for Labor Unity to President Truman demanding that he initiate a federal grand jury investigation of the situation.

Ralph Helstein, national president of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers, issued a scorching statement in which he charged that the grand jury "actually condoned and even compounded the offense of the vandals and bigots."

In a wire to the Governor of Illinois and the United States Attorney General, the United Electrical Workers condemned "the action of the Cook County Grand Jury whitewashing those responsible for the anti-Negro violence in Cicero, Ill."

UE pledged the full support of its entire membership in this fight for Negro rights in Cicero and the General Executive Board and the general officers of UE will take the necessary steps to render such assistance, including legal aid by the UE General Counsel, the union declared.

A delegation of Chicago district packinghouse union leaders, along with Sidney L. Ordover, secretary of the Chicago Council for Labor Unity, went to see State's Attorney Boyle Monday to demand the quashing of the five indictments and the appointment of a special prosecutor against the mobsters. Boyle refused flatly.

The State's Attorney also refused to indicate that he had any disagreement with the grand jury's action.

A permanent defense committee for all victims of mob violence was formed by a meeting of 100 Chicago South Side businessmen, called together by Robert N. Landrum, president of the Dearborn Real Estate Board.

Dr. Percy Julian, noted scientist, of Chicago, declared that "we will not take this lying down." He called the grand jury action "a disgrace to everything that America professes."

The Independent Voters of Illinois, state branch of Americans for Democratic Action, launched a campaign for 10,000 signatures on petitions demanding a federal probe.

Said IVI Chairman Richard A. Meyer: If the rioters go free while innocent men are indicted, larger and more bitter mob incidents are encouraged.

Free legal services to all five of the indicted people were offered by the Chicago Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The five are: George Leighton, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and also attorney for the Harvey E. Clark, the Negro war veteran who rented the Cicero apartment; Charles Edwards, George Adams and Camille DeRose, connected with the ownership of the Cicero building; and Norman Silverman, a furrier arrested for distributing a Communist Party leaflet demanding, "End Mob Rule in Cicero!"

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## Five Virginia Kids Come to PS 23

Family of Martinsville 7 Victim Here; Mrs. Grayson Tells of Plans for Children

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

P.S. 23 in the Bronx got five new pupils from Virginia yesterday—one pretty girl of 10 and four handsome boys of eight, seven, six and four. They did not appear to be children hit by a brutal tragedy, but they are the children of Frances DeSales Grayson of Martinsville, Va.

No doubt they may make a little stir at P.S. 23, for the entire world knows that their daddy, and six other Negroes were framed and then killed by the State of Virginia—a white woman had cried RAPE!

With them is their heroic, beautiful mother, Mrs. Josephine Grayson, 28, who went up and down the land calling on the people to save her husband.

"I'm just down on Virginia," Mrs. Grayson said bitterly. "I didn't want to live there any more, or have my children brought up there."

When she made this known recently, the Prisoners Relief Committee of the Civil Rights Congress, which fought for the Martinsville-Seven, arranged to bring the family to New York.

We talked with Mrs. Grayson and the kids after they had been to get vaccinations and things for school. They were aided by Mrs. Della Sheppard, Prisoners Relief Committee director. The kids were bustling around the office coloring comic books with new crayons.

Asked about her plans, Mrs. Grayson said, "I want to learn some kind of trade and get a job to support the children. My husband was a furniture worker. That's what I'd like to be. And he was a union man too," she added with pride.

We asked Mrs. Grayson how the death of their father affected the children.

"They'll never forget it," she answered, "because they all remember how the police broke down our door when they arrested my husband. And the little one, that's James, he said he'd kill them some day for what they did to his daddy. When we passed through Richmond they all knew that was where their daddy was buried."

Barbara, the 10-year-old girl, said, "I like New York better than Virginia!" She said she wants to be a teacher when she grows up.

DeSales, Lawrence, and Charles are cowboys, podner. They want Hop-a-Long Cassidy hats and guns, and Barbara wants a doll. But James, a chubby solemn fellow, said, "I want some boxing gloves so I can be like Joe Louis!"

"The children are all proud of



Mrs. Josephine Grayson and her five children at the time of her fight two years ago to save the life of her husband from a rape frameup.

their father," Mrs. Grayson said, son a job.

"They don't have a permanent home yet," she added. "They Mrs. Sheppard said that unions will be asked to find Mrs. Grayson an apartment."

The CRC is providing medical attention for Mrs. Grayson.

Naturally Mrs. Grayson feels the anxiety of starting out on a new life in a strange place with her children, but there is no doubt in her mind about one thing.

"Yes indeed," she said. "I'm going to fight right along with the Civil Rights Congress. Ma Patterson and everyone did so much for me, and they're doing a lot for our people. I'm going to stick with them."

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# Hate Groups Move to Set Up Base in Cicero

By Gunnar Leander

CHICAGO.—Professional hate-mongers are busy now establishing a permanent base in the town of Cicero, The Worker learned this week.

Not only the Klan-like White Circle League, but also the fascist legion of Gerald

L. K. Smith have moved into the area where racist violence was unleashed against a Negro family ten weeks ago.

The Worker this week has possession of a letter sent by White Circle League chieftain, Joseph Beauharnais, to Chicago authorities.

It contained a bald defense of the Cicero racist outbreak, charging that the establishment of martial law in the town was an interference with the rights of the rioters.

ALTHOUGH scores of witnesses were brought before a grand jury supposedly probing the Cicero outrage, it was reported that Beau-

harnais has not been subpoenaed.

The White Circle League head played an active part in the violence, issued inflammatory leaflets in Cicero and has now called for new attacks on the Negro people.

Although the White Circle League has been illegalized in the courts, Beauharnais is operating openly. The work of the Klan group is directed from Beauharnais' headquarters at 812 N. Wells St.

IN A LETTER signed by Beauharnais and sent to Chicago officials, he launched a new tirade against Harvey E. Clark, the Negro bus driver who attempted to move into Cicero. Beauharnais

condemned those who "put the right of one Negro before the peace and happiness of 65,000 white people."

Beauharnais criticized Governor Stevenson who finally sent the National Guard into Cicero after three days uncontrolled racist rioting in the town.

The Klansman charged that Stevenson interfered with local government in Cicero and sent the Guard in there to cause 23 injuries by bayonets and bricks which was all unnecessary.

THE LETTER also makes a series of additional "charges" against Stevenson, namely, that he

"stopped segregation in the Illinois National Guard" and that he "vetoed the Larson Bill which aimed to keep white neighborhoods white."

The letter attacks George N. Leighton, attorney for the Clark family. Leighton is slated to appear before Federal Judge John P. Barnes on Thursday Oct. 11 to press charges against the same Cicero officials who are so vehemently being defended by the White Circle League. Leighton will charge them with violating an injunction issued by Judge Barnes ordering them to protect the Clark family.

MEANWHILE, The Worker learned of Gerald K. Smith's activity in the town of Cicero. The St. Louis fascist leader is trying to



GERALD L. K. SMITH

recruit the Cicero rioters into his organization.

More than 120 persons arrested during the rioting were reached by Smith's organization. He provided them each with a bundle of scurrilous fascist literature, including his magazine, "The Cross and the Flag."

This material is mainly anti-Semitic, making a racist appeal for a storm troop movement directed against Jews and Negroes.

## Your Children Pay for War Program

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO.—Thousands of Chicago school children are being victimized by the "national emergency."

The money and materials that should have gone into new schools have been siphoned off by the war program.

The result came as a shock to parents here who have learned since the school term opened:

- That additional thousands of children have had their school day shortened and are going to schools which operate on a double shift basis.

- That classrooms are overflowing, most of them jammed with too many pupils to make effective teaching possible.

- That many schools have converted essential facilities, into classrooms, thus eliminating libraries, assembly halls, gymnasiums, lunchrooms, etc.

THE OFFICIAL ALIBI of the Board of Education is, "We are swamped with hordes of war babies." That's what Dr. Don Rogers, Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Elementary Education, told the Illinois Worker.

He later admitted, however, that the high enrollment come as no surprise to school officials. Long-range census and research figures revealed in advance almost exactly what the enrollment would be.

Rogers also disclosed why no adequate preparations had been made to meet the Chicago school crisis. Profit-inflated prices of building materials have played havoc with the meager school building program.

Secondly, it has become increasingly difficult for the school system to get priorities on building materials, plumbing and heating equipment, etc. It seems that the armaments program comes first.

ROGERS ADDED: "The new \$50 million bond issue for schools will not provide us with anywhere near the number of facilities we had hoped for, due to the rise in building costs."

What does that mean? It means that parents and school children have only seen the beginning of this program of retrenchment in education which has also hit every other phase of public welfare and public service.

The war program, if it is allowed to continue, will take an increasingly drastic toll in our schools, curtailing education, while at the same time curbing academic freedom, enforcing



CHICAGO CHILDREN are today going to school under conditions which rob them of a decent education—conditions which result from the war drive.

linguistic thought control, terrorizing teachers and pupils with war propaganda and a-bomb drills.

WHEN SCHOOL DOORS OPENED this September, a record 7,500 youngsters found themselves on the notorious double-shift system at 21 schools throughout the city, facing a speed-up program which cuts one full hour of instruction out of each school day.

The double-shift forces half the children to start their 4-hour day an hour earlier in the morning. The other half begin their "day" at 1 in the afternoon, usually tired out by hours of unsupervised activity on the streets.

When the system was launched a few years ago as a "temporary" solution for children in overcrowded Negro communities, it was assailed by Negro parents, but met with little protest from the white population.

BY 1950, 5991 children were on double shifts at 14 schools. This year, the program spread to 7 more schools, involving 1,500 more children, white and Negro.

"We're paying the price now for our silence when the Negro children were singled out in the '40's," a mother of two children attending the Shakespeare School, 48th and Ellis, told this paper.

THE REMARKABLE FIGHT of Shakespeare School parents against the new double-shift plan for lower grade pupils forced a temporary reversal by Superintendent of Schools Harold C. Hunt two weeks ago.

But last week, Hunt ordered the 250 students back on the double shift, claiming no other facilities could be found.

While the shortened school day has already engulfed more children, Dr. Rogers warned that "there's likely to be more this semester."

THOUSANDS of pupils still in full-time schedules found conditions no less deplorable on their return to school this semester.

Classrooms have swelled far beyond the "normal" number of 38 students prescribed by the Board of Education.

A common sight is one teacher instructing two separate grades in one classroom, with from 40 to 50 pupils. Some rooms are forced to accommodate three grades at once, under one teacher.

AT THE FIELD SCHOOL in Rogers Park, 51 pupils are crowded into one 7th Grade room.

At the Scott School in Woodlawn, 40 first-graders began their great adventure in education in a converted basement room, with

out desks, blackboards or closets. Throughout the city, overcrowding is worsened by the dilapidated condition of most schools. A recent study revealed that washrooms, gymnasiums, playgrounds in many cases are decrepit, or non-existent. Lighting and ventilation were reported overwhelming "poor."

INCREASE of the double-shift schools and the Board of Education's hesitation over launching its building and repair program has stirred strong criticism of Superintendent Hunt. Parents who were active in securing the ouster of Hunt's predecessors for corruption and incompetence several years ago were asking whether the superintendent intends to bow before those interests opposed to the public school program.

Declared one PTA leader: "We must insist that our children are the city's first priority." If Dr. Hunt is faithful to his duty, he can act to relieve the overcrowding immediately.

There is much talk of the need for a vigorous emergency program which would relieve the present crisis. Parents here are voicing the demand that the school board immediately begin a search for suitable buildings which could be

rented and turned into branch schools in overcrowded areas.

IN ADDITION, there are a number of schools with comparatively ample room, with classes smaller than average. The school board could provide bus service to transport pupils from adjacent crowded areas.

It was pointed out that these uncrowded schools are chiefly in all-white neighborhoods while the over-crowding exists almost every place where Negro children go to school.

One teacher pointed out: "The Board of Education could set a fine example in human relations by breaking down these barriers and establishing some semblance of equality in the school system."

PARENTS and educators realize that any effective solution of the overcrowded school problem lies in unfolding a major program of school building.

It's also clear that this involves a head-on collision with the entire war program, with the present system of allocating public funds and building materials to war needs rather than to the genuine needs of the people:

### WESTINGHOUSE PLANT DOWN IN BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N. Y. (FP).—After 70 shipping department workers walked out, they were followed by 1,500 more workers on the second shift at the Westinghouse Buffalo plant. By Sept. 24, the entire plant, with 5,500 workers, was down tight.

The strike started over company efforts to abolish plantwide seniority and job posting. International Union of Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, IOC holds the contract.

### SWEDISH NURSES WIN WALKOUT

STOCKHOLM (ALN).—A nurses' strike called by the Swedish Nurses Assn., has been settled with upgrading of the nurses and winning of state bonuses of 33 percent and 32 percent. The settlement also included improvements in pay for overtime work. During the strike the government introduced a bill requiring compulsory arbitration of disputes in which nurses are involved, but withdrew it after the settlement was reached.

### UNSOLD GOODS

Business inventories reached a record-breaking high of \$70 billion in July, an increase of 32 percent over last year.

## UE LOCAL 155 DEMANDS END TO FBI HARASSMENT

PHILADELPHIA.—A demand to halt FBI intimidation and harassment of individuals, which has plagued a number of progressives, trade union and civil leaders here was made to U.S. Attorney Gleason recently by a delegation of trade unionists, representing Local 155 of the United Electrical Workers.

The delegation visited Federal authorities here after Dave Davis, business agent of Local 155 for the past 17 years had been subjected to a three weeks' campaign of FBI intimidation. During this period three cars of FBI agents, in three eight hour shifts, followed his every movement at home, in the shops where he took up workers' grievances, and in the streets.

THE ACTION of Local 155, one of the largest UE units in this area,

### PP Backs Ticket Voting

PHILADELPHIA.—The Committee of Seventy's proposal for split ticket voting in the 1951 election was heartily endorsed by Alice F. Liveright, former State Secretary of Public Welfare and Progressive candidate for Council-at-Large.

In a letter to the Committee, Mrs. Liveright declared, "Straight ticket voting has been the curse time. I fully agree that neither major political party has slated a ticket on which all candidates are of integrity and of competence.

"Thousands of Philadelphia voters want to split their head but are fearful of doing so. They fear invalidating their vote altogether. What is necessary is a public education campaign on how to split a ticket. I would like to suggest that the Committee institute such a campaign.

"I would further suggest that it seek the assistance of the social studies and political science classes of the University of Pennsylvania and Temple University. You may count on the full support of the Progressive Party in any steps that the Committee may undertake along those or similar lines."

preceded the adoption of a civil rights resolution by the national convention of the union, meeting last week in New York, which called for an end to FBI intimidation and harassment, deportations for political beliefs, and for the right to reasonable bail, and the right to speak freely for peace.

## CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS ASKS \$100,000 BAIL FUND

PHILADELPHIA.—The fight for bail and the demand for a Supreme Court rehearing of the Smith Act, feature an 8-point fall action program launched last week by the Philadelphia Civil Rights Congress.

Stressing that a front-line fight for the Bill of Rights today in Pennsylvania is the fight to enforce the eighth amendment, (right to bail), the CRC urges immediate loans in its \$100,000 bail fund campaign.

Three Smith Act victims have been jailed in Pittsburgh since Aug. 17th, for lack of bail. They are James Dolsen, Andrew Onda and Ben Carreathers. Part of the

tion and harassment, deportations for political beliefs, and for the right to reasonable bail, and the right to speak freely for peace.

In a speech before the convention, Davis described his weeks of "house arrest" or "protective custody." He told how he called the matter to the attention of his local's executive board which recommended action by the union.

CRC bail fund will be used to obtain their immediate freedom.

Urging an all-out campaign to involve every believer in the Constitution, regardless of political beliefs, the CRC declared: "money loaned is absolutely guaranteed; the names of persons making the loans will absolutely be kept confidential."

Other highlights in the Fall Action Program include: Boycott of Oliver Twist, now playing at the World Theatre, for its anti-Semitic caricature; Defeat of Musmanno Bill HR 1644, and Pechan Bill, S-27; wires to President Truman and Attorney General McGrath to drop the persecutions of William Patterson, and Fletcher Mills.

## NELSON CHARGES FBI INTERFERES IN PREPARATIONS FOR HIS TRIAL

PHILADELPHIA.—FBI-ism is interfering with his defense preparations, Steve Nelson charged last week in a court petition asking a three months' delay in his new trial on "sedition" charges, now scheduled for Oct. 1.

Nelson, Pittsburgh workingclass leader, also cited his physical condition, his difficulty in obtaining counsel, and the hysteria and prejudice whipped up around his case, as additional reasons requiring a delay.

Nelson originally went on trial with James Dolsen and Andy Onda last January. They have been convicted, but he was granted a mistrial after a serious auto accident

in May from which he has not yet fully recovered.

★  
TWENTY-FOUR hour a day surveillance by as many as four FBI cars is making it impossible, Nelson charged, to visit the witnesses he needs for his trial.

With the FBI continually hounding his footsteps, an uppotential witnesses he visits would themselves be subjected to intimidation, terror, and blacklisting.

He cited as an example one woman, a mother of two children, who lost her job only two weeks ago because of FBI pressure on her boss.

reaction of wage inequities.

4-Escalator clause which can go up ONLY as the cost of living rises.

The company, part of the international cartel which dominates the ball bearing industry, turned the demands down.

SKF workers were the first to strike for higher wages in this area immediately after the war. Their forthcoming struggle is being watched by trade unionists as the first major effort in the Philadelphia area to break through the wage freeze.

## PHILA. PEACE COUNCIL ASKS CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES

PHILADELPHIA.—A new appeal for the suspension of hostilities during the truce negotiations in Kaesong was issued last week by the Philadelphia Council of the American Peace Crusade.

In a public statement on developments in Korea, the Peace Council took the stand that the Truman administration policy is creating a very real emergency for world peace.

In addition to calling for an immediate ceasefire, the peace group recommended the settlement of the war at the 38th parallel, as originally proposed by Dean Acheson. The statement also called upon the Administration to announce our peace terms in Korea.

As part of the fight for peace, the committee of Philadelphia Women for Peace announced plans to participate a delegation of Negro women who will visit

### BRASS STRIKE CALLED OFF

WATERBURY, Conn. (FP).—The brass strike called by the United Auto Workers, CIO has been postponed to permit the Wage Stabilization Board to try to effect a settlement.

legislators in the nation's capital Sept. 29 and 30, and Oct. 1.

Called a "Sojourn for Truth and Justice," the delegates from throughout the nation will see Government officials on questions of peace, civil rights, and specific grievances of Negro women.

### Progressives Issue Platform For Elections

PHILADELPHIA.—The Progressive Party has launched its local election campaign with a ten-point program for a better Philadelphia.

The Progressives are running two candidates, Alice Liveright and John Holton, for City Council-at-Large in the Nov. 6 election which will choose a new mayor, district attorney, city council, and other municipal officers.

Under the major headings of Cut the Cost of Living, A Welfare Not a Warfare Program, and Equal Rights for Everybody the Progressive Party platform features demands for repeal of the wage tax, better PTC service and lower fares, rent control at pre-Korean war levels and a full program of adequate city services for health, welfare, sanitation, recreation and education.

A major platform point calls for Negro representation at all levels of city government and an end of police brutality against Negro citizens.

In introducing the Platform the two Progressive candidates declared:

"Philadelphians are staggering under the economic burdens of war preparation—with heavier burdens to come. Soaring prices and rents, frozen wages, increased city, state and federal taxes, growing mass unemployment . . . and longer casualty lists from Korea . . . such is the lot of the people. But these evils are man-made. They can be unmade.

"Graft and corruption need not continue in City Hall. It is a product of rule by a handful of organization politicians, under orders from a still smaller group of powerful financial interests."

## WILL OLD PARTY CANDIDATES FIGHT TO SAVE BILL OF RIGHTS?

### AN EDITORIAL

JUDGING by their conduct in the present election campaign, one would think the candidates of both old parties in Philadelphia are campaigning for office on another planet.

The Democrats, in the main, have centered their fire on the "rotten mess in City Hall," referring of course to the outright thieves, and grafters who have flourished there under the power of the GOP.

Rev. Poling, on the other hand, is doing his best to hide the unsavory record of the GOP under the dignity of his clerical robes and is emerging more and more as a local counterpart of the Tafts and McCarthys who run the GOP nationally.

★  
HOWEVER, neither of the old

party spokesmen once has mentioned the grave constitutional crisis that has engulfed our nation in Washington, in Harrisburg and locally.

We refer to the violent attacks on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights through FBI terror against peaceful citizens; through thought control measures like the Pechan Loyalty Oath bill and the Musmanno Bill, HR 1644; through the indictments and arrests under the Smith Act; and through the continuing violence against the Negro people.

We think it is impermissible for candidates to campaign for office in the nation's third largest city without taking a stand on these vital issues.

For each of these constitutional issues is at the foundation of the health and welfare of our citizens.

Each has a vital bearing on his life.

★  
THE COMMUNIST PARTY, although it does not have candidates in the current election drive, has called on each citizen in this area to join in a campaign to save the Bill of Rights, to defeat those who would benumb our people with fear of thinking "illegal thoughts," of opposing official opinion on any issue.

In proposing this campaign the Communist Party emerges as a genuine champion of the rights and needs of the people.

It is carrying on the revolutionary tradition of the American people which forced a reluctant Congress to enact a Bill of Rights; which forced defeat of the Alien and Sedition Laws; which defeated the slave owners in the Civil

War and which today is fighting for peace and preservation of our democratic rights.

Where do Dilworth and Clark stand on these questions?

Many members of the Americans for Democratic Action, and the Democratic Party have voiced alarm at the Smith Act raids and indictments. Dilworth himself spoke against the Pechan Bill in Harrisburg.

But where does he stand today in reference to the Musmanno Bill? What does he propose to do as District Attorney about the unceasing police violence against the Negro people?

Does Rev. Poling reject the Sen McCarthy attacks which have made a mockery of freedom of thought and opinion? Does he support the Pechan Bill submitted by a fellow Republican?

THE PEOPLE of Philadelphia deserve an answer to these questions. They cannot afford to let any man ride into office merely because he says he is against sin.

We urge our readers and all Philadelphians to raise the level of the election campaign by demanding action from the two major candidates in defense of the Bill of Rights.

We urge all Philadelphians to unite in support of the campaign proposed by the Communist Party for defense of the Bill of Rights. We urge they express this unity at the polls in November and outside the polls by demanding:

- Repeal the Smith Act.
- Defeat the Pechan and Musmanno Bills.
- Free Steve Nelson, Andrew Onda and James Dolsen.
- Stop FBI hounding of peaceful citizens.

## READY NEW COURT FIGHTS ON CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUES

THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS of all Americans to speak and think freely, to be free from illegal searches and seizures and to be guaranteed the right of reasonable bail when accused under the law will be defended in a series of court actions scheduled for the month of October.

The court actions include:

- A petition to the U.S. Supreme Court for rehearing of the Smith Act conviction of the 11 national Communist leaders.

- Argument in U. S. District Court, New York City, Oct. 4 on motions to quash the Smith Act indictment of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and 16 other working class leaders.

MEANWHILE, in California, the fight for freedom of Communist Party state chairman William Schneiderman and 14 co-defendants, jailed in the thought-control raids, is being given wide mass support.

Supporting the pending fights in the courts, New Yorkers met Wednesday night in Riverside Plaza at a rally under the auspices of an organization of Families of the Smith Act victims. The rally demanded an end to the political heresy trials and persecutions under the Smith Act and McCarran Law.

IN LOS ANGELES, 150 pickets paraded in the downtown district in a dramatic demonstration for freedom of the California 15.

Twelve of the California victims have been held in \$50,000 bail each since July 22. Three of the West Coast defendants have been in jail since Aug. 31, held under the similar high bail.

As attorneys for the 15 argued motions in U. S. Appeals Court in San Francisco for reduction of bail, petitions bearing more than 5,000 signatures demanding that bail be

reduced were presented to U. S. Prosecutor Ernest A. Tolin. Trial of the California leaders is scheduled to begin Oct. 30.

WHILE THE BAIL ISSUE was being argued, a picket demonstration before the San Francisco Post Office Building demanded freedom of the 15.

The McCarran Act jailing of Peter Harisiades, former newspaper editor, and the government's refusal to release him on bail while appealing a deportation order to fascist Greece, was protested last Thursday by a picket demonstration at New York Immigration Service headquarters.



These women told the California Un-American Committee in San Francisco that there's nothing subservient about fighting for peace and civil rights. They are (left to right): Mrs. Decca Truehaft, director of the East Bay Civil Rights Congress; Eloise Brown; Mrs. Judith Jenkins, peace leader; Ernestine Gatewood; Bette Wallace and Mrs. Judith Kerner carrying her four-month-old son Matthew.

## PENTAGON WAR DEALS PUSHING FRANCE TO CRISIS

### Eisenhower Scheme Revives Dread of Nazi Invasion

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

GENEVA.

THE WASHINGTON agreement to "get going" on a new German Army has raised three main questions in Western Europe: What's the "pay-off" for the French Government? Will the shaky Plevin cabinet weather the storm at home? And what is the real prospect inside Germany?

The answers to these questions will determine the effectiveness of the Washington "contract" in the next half year. Though the decision to recruit Germans on a large-scale is a menace, it is also a hornet's nest that is now being broken open. The possible results may surprise the entire Atlantic Pact.

Whatever the "pay-off" for France, it is not going to be enough—that is sure. For France is in a deepening crisis. Every single half-measure by its reactionary government raises new problems. There is, for example, no French budget for the balance of this year and no clear plans for the next one.

IN 1950, the defense costs were \$1,800,000,000, and the United States supplied "economic aid" to the tune of half a billion dollars. For the coming year, the plan is to boost the "defense bill" to no less than \$2,600,000,000—but the "aid" promised by the Truman Administration was \$290,000,000. And, by the time this went through Congress, it was reduced to \$150,000,000.

In a country where the ruling classes hardly pay taxes, and where the capitalists don't invest but salt their cash away in other lands, these figures spell the boosting of taxes for the poor and runaway inflation.

OF THE ABOVE SUMS, \$850,000,000 goes for war against Indo-China—an unpopular, grueling adventure that is raising more and more protest from the people. The tactic of Gen. de Latre and Rene Mayer is to ask that the United States take over the

financing of this war, and step up shipments of materiel. As Gov. Dewey has urged, the French want Indo-China included in the strategy of ringing People's China with American bases. But will the Pentagon—with the prospect of a long war in Korea, still undetermined—take on a full-scale war that's been going on for four years? To do this really means getting into Asia in a very big way.

Or will the Pentagon offer more materiel while insisting that the main investment must remain French? Without a large-scale American financial deal, such a reply would only mean that French imperialism continues to bleed itself away—in face of growing resistance at home and a Viet Name Army becoming stronger all the time.

How that can go on, while France is supposed to raise 10 divisions for a "European Army" by the end of this year, and 10 more next year, is a question that gets no easy answers in Paris. Already, the French cabinet has been compelled to admit that the first 10 divisions won't be ready. They promise to make it double within a year. Maybe, maybe not.

THE ECONOMIC PICTURE in France is full of crisis signs, as far as production goes. It is all very well to shout for productivity, but France is short of coal and coke. Even with a large rise in production, France's own coal fields will only produce about 55,000,000 tons this year. Five more million come from the Saar (which the West Germans want to take back).

The rest, except for some coal from Poland, has to be imported at high dollar prices from the United States, for which a lot of shipping is needed, as well as a lot of dollars. Short of such emergency measures, French steel production would remain at 85 percent of capacity, and this in turn affects the whole armaments industry as well as the economy as a whole.

The de Gaullists, who feel that France is not getting enough for

the sell-out of her interests, are more and more critical of the Center's policies on rearmament. De Gaulle is driving to use this issue for his own power. And, with the French Communists making a major campaign to restore French sovereignty and break with the ruinous American alliance, many things are possible. The militancy of the working class and the farmers on the economic level is growing, and succeeding, in making some gains.

The argument of Foreign Minister Robert Schuman and his Premier, Rene Plevin, is a double one. The "contract," they say, is really a concession to French conceptions of incorporating Germans into a European Army; on the other hand, the "contract" won't go into force until after the Americans have sold it to the Germans, and after the Schuman Plan is applied—in other words, until well into next year.

BUT THIS REASONING does not allay public fears. For even those Frenchmen who envisage a powerful French Army (not yet in sight), understand that once the Germans start mobilizing in earnest, this so-called European Army will really be a German Army. And it won't be a German Army drawn by conscription from the rank and file of the German population, for rearmament is very unpopular among the German people.

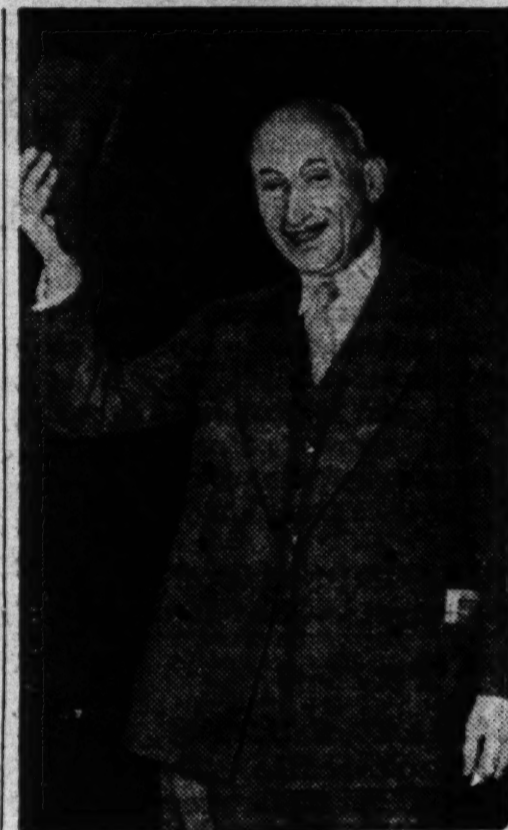
It will be an army drawn from the former Wehrmacht men, the officers of the Afrika Corps and Waffen-SS who have just formed a veterans' association the first week of September, claiming a million men.

That meeting to form the veterans' association drew a lot of comment in France. It was very typical that Nazi Gen. Ramcke, just released from a short term in prison for his crimes against the people of Brest, was the one who made a speech eulogizing the late Marshal Petain.

What the French realize is that any German Army now formed has a special historical background: it was beaten by the Soviet Army, but it easily defeated France.

IN RECENT WEEKS, the semi-official *Le Monde* serialized a pamphlet by Gen. Heinz Guderian—one of Gen. Eisenhower's favorite ex-Nazis, and a prime mover of the Bonn government. He is head of the newly-formed veterans' association. Guderian's pamphlet made no bones about the aims of German imperialism.

He wants the "honor" of the German Wehrmacht acknowledged by the West. He wants an independent German Army with its own General Staff and air force. He berates France for its grip on the Saar. He rejects the role of mercenaries for a future German



ROBERT SHUMAN  
French Foreign Minister

Army, and insists on being a "companion-in-arms."

THE LEFT criticized *Le Monde* sharply for giving such publicity to Guderian, but the whole thing had its positive side. For it sent a shudder down the spines—even of those who have been bending so obsequiously to every Washington command.

In short, the political crisis in France is bound to grow on the twin issues of inflation and foreign policy. France is being confronted with its greatest fiasco since Munich.

Consenting to a German Army means the revival of German imperialism, whose powers of growth are such as to outpace France within a short time. And its first line of advance may very well be directly against France itself, before it ever tries to tackle the East. Such is the specter haunting all of French politics.

### Nazi High in West German Foreign Office

BONN (ALN).—Charges of Nazi influence in the government have become so strong that Chancellor Konrad Adenauer has been forced to order an investigation, which it is expected will be merely a token probe designed to quiet criticism. Adenauer acted after the Frankfurt Rundschau, one of West Germany's biggest dailies, charged that members of his Foreign Office had once been active Nazis. In a series of articles it named a number of West German diplomats, including ambassadors, as having been highup members of the Nazi party and as having held major posts in the Nazi foreign service. Answering the criticism earlier, the Bonn Foreign Office said it "had never been denied" that former Nazis were in its employ and described the series as an "attempt to disturb the especially difficult personnel policy of the Foreign Office" and as "incorrect."

## NAACP Hears Unity Plea

DETROIT.—At a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People meeting held here recently in the Second Baptist Church, a guest speaker, Judge Hubert Delaney of the Common Pleas Court of New York was critical of those leaders in the NAACP who hesitate to take a forthright position on issues affecting the well being of the Negro people for fear of being attacked as "Communists."

He commented that it is not the business of individuals or organizations such as the NAACP to hunt for "Communists" or label their friends or members or acquaintances, such. Rather he felt that much time and energy are being dissipated in these practices which could be constructively used to promote the struggle for equal rights.

The Judge made some scathing comments against the government's charges of "foreign agent" leveled against Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. Reminding his listeners of the more than 50 years in the front line of struggle spent by Dr. DuBois, Judge Delaney said the indictment of such a man was almost unheard of. He supported the NAACP's position of opposing the indictment.

Reminding his audience of the peoples right to criticize the government Judge Delaney related that a resolution was passed some time ago by the NAACP national leadership calling on members to refuse to work with the Civilian Defense setups after President Harry Truman appointed Willard Caldwell, a Dixiecrat, as head of the Civil Defense. Caldwell, a former governor of Florida once said he would not accept an end to segregation of schools in his state, even if the Supreme Court ordered it. But the NAACP's resolution was reconsidered by the organization for fear of being attacked as "Communist."

### Work Load Killing, Mailmen Say; Occupational Injuries Mount

"He was too polite when he used the word 'tyrant,'"

That was the comment from New York officials of the National Association of Letter Carriers (AFL) when they heard that their national president, William C. Doherty, had denounced Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson as "the most tyrannical administrator ever to hold office in the mail service."

Under the new one-delivery a day service in residential districts, letter carriers are out on the street continuously, plodding under loads as high as 35 pounds. As a result, according to New York union officials, occupational disease rates

are taking a sharp upturn, particularly heart ailments and hernias.

Under the old system there were office breaks, when the postmen returned for new loads at the office. Now they have to pack a lunch and eat it on the street, hunt up a toilet wherever they can, and do without rest periods.

"Of course Donaldson should be fired," said New York officers. "When it's a choice between one man going, or thousands of letter carriers being killed on the job before their time, or incapacitated before retirement, we say fire Donaldson."

## NEEDS VITAMINS—GETS FLOPHOUSE DIET

Andy Onda Too Weak to Walk Downstairs in Pittsburgh Jail

By ART SHIELDS

Andy Onda's life may depend on the speed with which his friends raise \$20,000 bail.

Andy—one of the victims of the recent frame-up State "sedition" trial in Pittsburgh—is a sick man. He is getting sicker day by day in the wretched County Prison in Pittsburgh, where he is awaiting a second frame-up trial under the fascist Smith Act.

The Steel City's Communist leader is suffering from an acute heart condition. Doctors say he must have a vitamin-rich diet, with lots of green, leafy vegetable and good proteins.

That's what the doctors say. But the County Prison authorities, who are boarding Andy for the Department of Justice, give him the worst flophouse food instead. Vitamins and good proteins are taboo.

"This is what Andy gets every day," said his friend, Irving Weissman, one of the six defendants in the Pittsburgh Smith Act case, who was freed on \$20,000 bail last week:

"BREAKFAST (6:30 a.m.): One quarter of spongy white bread, the kind that you can crush up in your hands; one small dish of cornflakes or a little stewed fruit; one cup of tasteless coffee without sugar.

"LUNCH (10:45 a.m.): One quarter loaf of white bread; one plate of soup with one or two tiny bits of meat gristle floating in it; nothing else.

"SUPPER (4 p.m.): One quarter loaf of white bread; boiled or mashed potatoes; one slice of bologna or one little wiener; dessert—nix."

This vitamin-less flophouse food is brought to Andy's cell, where he spends much of the day lying on his hard cot. . . . He is too sick to join the procession of prisoners walking down stairs to the commissary with their stewpots for the regular ration.

"Andy got weaker during the two and a half weeks I spent in the Pittsburgh prison," said Weissman.

"That county prison diet cripples strong men. And Andy was sick when he entered the place."

Weissman told stories of strong men who had become chronic invalids in the Pittsburgh prison. One man told him how he had lost 22 teeth there in two and a half years.

"That jailhouse is well described in Lloyd Brown's brilliant novel—IRON CITY," Weissman went on. "It is a notorious place. It is one of the worst prisons in the United States, as all the inmates agree."

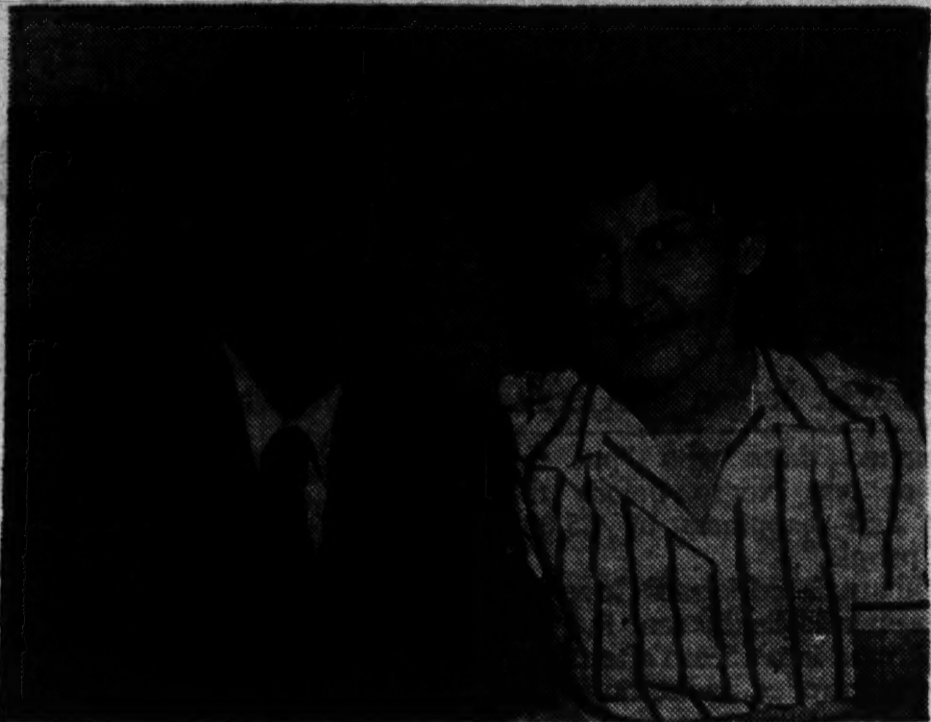
The three political prisoners still confined in the Pittsburgh bastille are kept separated from each other. Onda was put in a punishment section—though not for any infraction of prison rules. He is put there because food is carried to the prisoners in this section. And Onda is too weak to walk downstairs for his bread and soup.

Jim Dolsen, Daily Worker reporter, is kept on a cell range used for new arrivals. The guards don't want prisoners to get acquainted with this workingclass writer.

And Ben Carreathers, beloved Pittsburgh Negro workers' leader, is shut up in a jimcrow section of the County Prison.

The three other members of the Pittsburgh Six are out on bail. They include Steve Nelson, who is still laid up at the home of a friend in Philadelphia with a shattered leg that was injured in an automobile accident, and William Albertson. The latter lives in Detroit.

Nelson and Weissman are both members of the heroic Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade that fought against fascism in Spain.



Andy Onda and his wife, Theresa.

## Five Virginia Kids Come to PS 23

Family of Martinsville 7 Victim Here; Mrs. Grayson Tells of Plans for Children

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

P.S. 23 in the Bronx got five new pupils from Virginia yesterday—one pretty girl of 10 and four handsome boys of eight, seven, six and four. They did not appear to be children hit by a brutal tragedy, but they are the children of Frances DeSales Grayson of Martinsville, Va.

No doubt they may make a little stir at P.S. 23, for the entire world knows that their daddy, and six other Negroes were framed and then killed by the State of Virginia—a white woman had cried RAPE!

With them is their heroic, beautiful mother, Mrs. Josephine Grayson, 28, who went up and down the land calling on the people to save her husband.

"I'm just down on Virginia," Mrs. Grayson said bitterly. "I didn't want to live there any more, or have my children brought up there."

When she made this known recently, the Prisoners Relief Committee of the Civil Rights Congress, which fought for the Martinsville Seven, arranged to bring the family to New York.

We talked with Mrs. Grayson and the kids after they had been to get vaccinations and things for school. They were aided by Mrs. Della Sheppard, Prisoners Relief Committee director. The kids were bustling around the office coloring comic books with new crayons.

### SEEKS JOB

Asked about her plans, Mrs. Grayson said, "I want to learn some kind of trade and get a job to support the children. My husband was a furniture worker. That's what I'd like to be. And he was a union man too," she added with pride.

We asked Mrs. Grayson how the death of their father affected the children.

"They'll never forget it," she answered, "because they all remember how the police broke down our door when they arrested my husband. And the little one, that's James, he said he'd kill them some day for what they did to his daddy. When we passed through Richmond they all knew that was where their daddy was buried."

Barbara, the 10-year-old girl, said, "I like New York better than Virginia!" She said she wants to be a teacher when she grows up.

DeSales, Lawrence, and Charles are cowboys, podner. They want Hop-a-Long Cassidy hats and guns, and Barbara wants a doll. But James, a chubby solemn fellow, said, "I want some boxing gloves so I can be like Joe Louis!"

"The children are all proud of their father," Mrs. Grayson said.

"They don't have a permanent home yet," she added. "They Mrs. Sheppard said that unions



her five children at the time of her fight two years ago to save the life of her husband from a rape frameup.

will be asked to find Mrs. Grayson and need an apartment."

The CRC is providing medical attention for Mrs. Grayson.

Naturally Mrs. Grayson feels the anxiety of starting out on a new life in a strange place with her children, but there is no doubt in her mind about one thing.

"Yes indeed," she said. "I'm going to fight right along with the Civil Rights Congress. Mr. Patterson and everyone did so much for me, and they're doing a lot for our people. I'm going to stick with them."

## West German Professor Calls Bonn Militarization Illegal

BERLIN, Germany (Telepress).—Prof. Laun, West Germany's expert on International Law, organized a series of lectures in Hamburg, demonstrating the illegality of remilitarization in Western Germany. Quoting the fourth article of the Bonn Constitution: "Nobody can be forced to military service against his conscience," Prof. Laun declared: "Since military service will probably be directed in the first place against Germans in the East, it would doubtless be against the conscience of the great majority and thus against the fourth article of the Constitution." Commenting on the right of the Western powers to order the remilitarization of Western Germany, Prof. Laun declared: "Western Germany is for the occupation powers a military-occupied country. And there is no such international law which allows the occupying powers to mobilize the population of the occupied country against another state."

# Attorney Wains of Malice in Coast Smith Act Trial

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Vincent Hallinan counsel for Longshore leader Harry Bridges, advised attorneys for California's 15 Smith Act victims that when they go into court they will be entering Dante's inferno.

The trial, starting Oct. 30 will "tax their ability and courage, but they will live up to it because crises like this, and cases like this make famous lawyers and infamous judges," said Hallinan. Nearly 600 persons applauded Hallinan's fighting words at the Park Manor banquet held by the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born as a testimonial to its lawyer's panel now handling 30 local deportation cases.

Since several of the attorneys will be in the defense brigade for the 15 Smith Act political prisoners Hallinan warned them that "when you get into that case you will find an atmosphere different from anything you ever saw before."

### BEHIND THE FACADE

They will find, he said, that the working class concept that the courts are an arm of the ruling class is not a cliché but a dreadful fact.

"Behind the facade of the decency and dignity of the courts," said Hallinan, "you will sense an insidious power—the power of wealth, of an organized privileged group."

"You will find perjured testimony, hidden documents and suppressed evidence and a judge ready to pounce on you like a wild beast."

The 15 prisoners are an "unselfish and heroic group of Americans in the tradition of 1776 and of the Abolitionists," said Hallinan, and their defense counsel should "tell the jury and the country that they are persecuted because they are the spearhead in a great world movement wiping out an order that should no longer exist."

"They have held high the standards of human equality and freedom for all the people over the muck of a field where many a proud banner was trampled in the dust and from which there have been many deserters."

Thumbnail sketches of each of the honored attorneys were given by Harry Carlisle, one of "Terminal Four" facing deportation under the McCarran Act.

David Hyun, another of "The Terminal Island Four," thanked the attorneys on behalf of all the deportees, some 20 of whom were present.

Attorney John Porter replied for the lawyers. Mrs. Lillian Doran acting executive secretary of the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born explained its program and plans.

Screenwriter Paul Jarrico acted as master of ceremonies for the evening. Actor Lloyd Gough made a collection speech that netted almost \$1,000. Entertainment was furnished by the Arts, Sciences & Professions Council Field Theatre and by the Fraternal Songsters led by Sonny Vale.

# 15,000 W. German Metal Strikers Win Wage Hike

BERLIN, Germany (Telepress).—Fifteen thousand of the 100,000 metalworkers on strike in Hessen (U.S.A. zone) won a victory. The management of 90 factories have agreed to

the demands of the strikers for a 12 pfennig hourly wage increase. At the same time, the Union of Industrialists reopened the negotiations with the rest of the workers, despite a previous letter refusing any wage increase. The letter stated that any concession made to the metal workers would create a precedent for workers of other industries, especially agricultural workers.

The strike is spreading in the North of Hessen, where 500 workers of smaller factories have joined the strike. The big printing plant

"Press und Stanz Werk" in Gross Gerau stopped work recently.

A total of 30,000 metal workers from Rhineland Palatinate, as well as workers of the metal industry in Essen (Ruhr region), are urging the trade unions to include them in the strike. The Communist Party committees in Hamburg and in Bremen have called upon the 70,000 metal workers of the two cities to go on strike to obtain the hourly wage increase of 15 pfennigs which the management has been promising them for 10 weeks.

Workers of the "Wilhelm Pieck" mines and steel works at Mansfeld in the German Democratic Republic have collected 28,000 marks to support the strikers in Hessen.

Metal workers of the city of Bernberg in the German Democratic Republic collected 800 marks and metal workers in Meissen collected 350 marks for the Hessen strike funds.

Workers of the "Mechanik" factory in Dresden have invited five children of the strikers for a two-week holiday in their holiday center. Workers of the German Democratic Republic's province of Saxony invited 30 strikers' wives with their children.

# Hate Groups Move to Set Up Base in Cicero

By Gunnar Leander

CHICAGO.—Professional hate-mongers are busy now establishing a permanent base in the town of Cicero, The Worker learned this week.

Not only the Klan-like White Circle League, but also the fascist legion of Gerald L. K. Smith have moved into the area where racist violence was unleashed against a Negro family ten weeks ago.

The Worker this week has possession of a letter sent by White Circle League chieftain, Joseph Beauharnais, to Chicago authorities.

It contained a bald defense of the Cicero racist outbreak, charging that the establishment of martial law in the town was an interference with the rights of the rioters.

ALTHOUGH scores of witnesses were brought before a grand jury supposedly probing the Cicero outrage, it was reported that Beauharnais has not been subpoenaed.

The White Circle League head played an active part in the violence, issued inflammatory leaflets in Cicero and has now called for new attacks on the Negro people.

Although the White Circle League has been illegalized in the courts, Beauharnais is operating openly. The work of the Klan group is directed from Beauharnais' headquarters at 812 N. Wells St.

IN A LETTER signed by Beauharnais and sent to Chicago officials, he launched a new tirade against Harvey E. Clark, the Negro bus driver who attempted to move into Cicero. Beauharnais

condemned those who "put the right of one Negro before the peace and happiness of 65,000 white people."

Beauharnais criticized Governor Stevenson who finally sent the National Guard into Cicero after three days uncontrolled racist rioting in the town.

The Klansman charged that Stevenson interfered with local government in Cicero and sent the Guard in there to cause 23 injuries by bayonets and bricks which was all unnecessary.

THE LETTER also makes a series of additional "charges" against Stevenson, namely, that he

"stopped segregation in the Illinois National Guard" and that he "vetoed the Larson Bill which aimed to keep white neighborhoods white."

The letter attacks George N. Leighton, attorney for the Clark family. Leighton is slated to appear before Federal Judge John P. Barnes on Thursday Oct. 11 to press charges against the same Cicero officials who are so vehemently being defended by the White Circle League. Leighton will charge them with violating an injunction issued by Judge Barnes ordering them to protect the Clark family.

MEANWHILE, The Worker learned of Gerald K. Smith's activity in the town of Cicero. The St. Louis fascist leader is trying to



GERALD L. K. SMITH

recruit the Cicero rioters into his organization.

More than 120 persons arrested during the rioting were reached by Smith's organization. He provided them each with a bundle of scurrilous fascist literature, including his magazine, "The Cross and the Flag."

This material is mainly anti-Semitic, making a racist appeal for a storm troop movement directed against Jews and Negroes.

# Your Children Pay for War Program

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO.—Thousands of Chicago school children are being victimized by the "national emergency."

The money and materials that should have gone into new schools have been siphoned off by the war program.

The result came as a shock to parents here who have learned since the school term opened:

- That additional thousands of children have had their school day shortened and are going to schools which operate on a double shift basis.

- That classrooms are overflowing, most of them jammed with too many pupils to make effective teaching possible.

- That many schools have converted essential facilities, into classrooms, thus eliminating libraries, assembly halls, gymnasiums, lunchrooms, etc.

THE OFFICIAL ALIBI of the Board of Education is, "We are swamped with hordes of war babies." That's what Dr. Don Rogers, Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Elementary Education, told the Illinois Worker.

He later admitted, however, that the high enrollment came as no surprise to school officials. Long-range census and research figures revealed in advance almost exactly what the enrollment would be.

Rogers also disclosed why no adequate preparations had been made to meet the Chicago school crisis. Profit-inflated prices of building materials have played havoc with the meager school building program.

Secondly, it has become increasingly difficult for the school system to get priorities on building materials, plumbing and heating equipment, etc. It seems that the armaments program comes first.

ROGERS ADDED: "The new \$50 million bond issue for schools will not provide us with anywhere near the number of facilities we had hoped for, due to the rise in building costs."

What does that mean? It means that parents and school children have only seen the beginning of this program of retrenchment in education which has also hit every other phase of public welfare and public service.

The war program, if it is allowed to continue, will take an increasingly drastic toll in our schools, curtailing education, while at the same time curbing academic freedom, enforcing



CHICAGO CHILDREN are today going to school under conditions which rob them of a decent education—conditions which result from the war drive.

jingoistic thought control, terrorizing teachers and pupils with war propaganda and a-bomb drills.

WHEN SCHOOL DOORS OPENED this September, a record 7,500 youngsters found themselves on the notorious double-shift system at 21 schools throughout the city, facing a speed-up program which cuts one full hour of instruction out of each school day.

The double-shift forces half the children to start their 4-hour day an hour earlier in the morning. The other half begin their "day" at 1 in the afternoon, usually tired out by hours of unsupervised activity on the streets.

When the system was launched a few years ago as a "temporary" solution for children in overcrowded Negro communities, it was assailed by Negro parents, but met with little protest from the white population.

BY 1950, 5991 children were on double shifts at 14 schools. This year, the program spread to 7 more schools, involving 1,500 more children, white and Negro.

"We're paying the price now for our silence when the Negro children were singled out in the '40's," a mother of two children attending the Shakespeare School, 49th and Ellis, told this paper,

THE REMARKABLE FIGHT of Shakespeare School parents against the new double-shift plan for lower grade pupils forced a temporary reversal by Superintendent of Schools Harold C. Hunt two weeks ago.

But last week, Hunt ordered the 250 students back on the double shift, claiming no other facilities could be found.

While the shortened school day has already engulfed more children, Dr. Rogers warned that "there's likely to be more this semester."

THOUSANDS of pupils still in full-time schedules found conditions no less deplorable on their return to school this semester.

Classrooms have swelled far beyond the "normal" number of 38 students prescribed by the Board of Education.

A common sight is one teacher instructing two separate grades in one classroom, with from 40 to 50 pupils. Some rooms are forced to accommodate three grades at once, under one teacher.

AT THE FIELD SCHOOL in Rogers Park, 51 pupils are crowded into one 7th Grade room.

At the Scott School in Woodlawn, 40 first-graders began their great adventure in education in a converted basement room, with

out desks, blackboards or closets.

Throughout the city, overcrowding is worsened by the dilapidated condition of most schools. A recent study revealed that washrooms, gymnasiums, playgrounds in many cases are decrepit, or non-existent. Lighting and ventilation were reported overwhelming "poor."

INCREASE of the double-shift schools and the Board of Education's hesitation over launching its building and repair program has stirred strong criticism of Superintendent Hunt. Parents who were active in securing the ouster of Hunt's predecessors for corruption and incompetence several years ago were asking whether the superintendent intends to bow before those interests opposed to the public school program.

Declared one PTA leader: "We must insist that our children are the city's first 'priority.' If Dr. Hunt is faithful to his duty, he can act to relieve the overcrowding immediately."

There is much talk of the need for a vigorous emergency program which would relieve the present crisis. Parents here are voicing the demand that the school board immediately begin a search for suitable buildings which could be

rented and turned into branch schools in overcrowded areas.

IN ADDITION, there are a number of schools with comparatively ample room, with classes smaller than average. The school board could provide bus service to transport pupils from adjacent crowded areas.

It was pointed out that these uncrowded schools are chiefly in all-white neighborhoods while the over-crowding exists almost every place where Negro children go to school.

One teacher pointed out: "The Board of Education could set a fine example in human relations by breaking down these barriers and establishing some semblance of equality in the school system."

PARENTS and educators realize that any effective solution of the overcrowded school problem lies in unfolding a major program of school building.

It's also clear that this involves a head-on collision with the entire war program, with the present system of allocating public funds and building materials to war needs rather than to the genuine needs of the people.

## WESTINGHOUSE PLANT DOWN IN BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N. Y. (FP).—After 70 shipping department workers walked out, they were followed by 1,500 more workers on the second shift at the Westinghouse Buffalo plant. By Sept. 24, the entire plant, with 5,500 workers, was down tight.

The strike started over company efforts to abolish plantwide seniority and job posting. International Union of Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, IOC holds the contract.

## SWEDISH NURSES WIN WALKOUT

STOCKHOLM (ALN).—A nurses' strike called by the Swedish Nurses Assn., has been settled with upgrading of the nurses and winning of state bonuses of 33 percent and 32 percent. The settlement also included improvements in pay for overtime work. During the strike the government introduced a bill requiring compulsory arbitration of disputes in which nurses are involved, but withdrew it after the settlement was reached.

## UNSOLD GOODS

Business inventories reached a record-breaking high of \$70 billion in July, an increase of 32 percent over last year.

**ILLINOIS  
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## Overflow Crowd Turns Out for Dr. DuBois

CHICAGO.—An overflow crowd at the Arcade Ballroom Saturday night heard Dr. W. E. B. DuBois' plea to halt an atomic world war "in which no one can achieve victory."

In the powerful logic of his measured words, the venerable fighter for peace and freedom revealed why the recent Japanese treaty conference was a fraud and why U. S. power politics can lead only to disaster for the American people.

"Ideas can only be met by better ideas," declared Dr. DuBois, "We cannot with the atomic bomb make people give up socialism if they want it."

THE AUDIENCE cheered Dr. DuBois and his wife, Shirley Graham, the noted author, whose appearance here was a highlight of a two-month nationwide speaking tour.

Miss Graham explained that the tour was not only on behalf of the five officers of the Peace Information Center, including Dr. DuBois who have been indicted by a federal grand jury.

"Our tour is also in defense of the American people and of the Bill of Rights," she declared, "and to help stop military fascism which is rolling over this country."

MISS GRAHAM declared that the case of the five peace leaders would be carried to the Supreme Court if necessary, but that in speaking to the people across the nation, "we are taking this case to the highest tribunal of all."

The spirited rally, chaired by Sidney L. Ordover, climaxed an all-day conference and workshop by the Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade (see story on Page 2) which developed plans for peace activities here during the coming weeks.

Dr. DuBois told of his visits this summer to the Mississippi Valley areas stricken by floods, which he said, "we can stop whenever we will."

HE pointed out, however, that the war budget has taken priority over the building of schools, hospitals, housing and flood control projects.

By contrast, Dr. DuBois told of Soviet plans which he saw in the blueprint stage during his recent visit to the USSR, plans for flood control, hydro-electric dams, irrigation and electrification projects.

"It is plans like this," he said, "realizable only through peace, that show why the Soviet Union is for peace and not for war."



# THE ANSWER TO CICERO

An Editorial

A COOK COUNTY GRAND JURY has put the stamp of legality on mob violence.

In the indictments that were issued in the Cicero case—and in the indictments that were not issued—the fanatical racists were told, "Anything goes!"

They were told that any Negro family caught moving out of the South Side Ghetto is fair game, from now on. Force and violence against Negroes is "legal"—just as legal as were Hitler's death ovens!

Have we already come to this in America? Is it possible that in the midst of all this wild shouting about the "Crusade for Freedom" that we have taken this long step toward fascism?

Yes, Cicero is proof of where America's ruling class is heading with such speed. The danger of fascism keeps pace with the danger of war. The aggressive U. S. war program threatens America's 14,000,000 Negroes with the scapegoat's fate of Germany's 6,000,000 exterminated Jews! That's the connection between Korea and Cicero.

A VETERAN from the Korea war front was a leader of the Cicero mob. A foreman at Swift & Co.—which has been carrying on vicious discrimination against Negro women—was foreman of the Cicero grand jury.

The shameful Cicero indictments bear the signature and the approval of State's Attorney Boyle and Sheriff Babb, the highest ranking leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties in this county.

Inciting the Cicero mob was the White Circle League, which has as its war cry, "Stamp out Negroes and Communists." There was no indictment against the head of the White Circle League, who distributed inflammatory leaflets headed "Keep Cicero White!" An indictment was issued against a man accused of distributing a leaflet headed, "End Mob Rule in Cicero!"

All these facts connect. They are added evidence that Cicero fits into a pattern which is casting an alarming shadow across our country and across the world.

THAT PATTERN of war and fascism has a third feature—profit. And what is the all-important profit motive in the Cicero case?

The profits are the millions that big real estate operators pull each year out of the South Side Ghetto. The firetraps, the overcrowded "kitchenettes," the neglected tenements yield fantastic profits.

Those profits are protected by the barbed wire of

jimcrow that encloses the Ghetto. And those profits are forfeit as long as Negro families can still "escape" from the Ghetto.

That's the chief explanation for racist violence as we've seen it develop at Fernwood Park, Airport Homes, Park Manor, Oak Park, Englewood—and Cicero.

The mob has been deputized to unleash fascist terror against those Negro families that "escape" from the high-rent Ghetto!

And now the mob has been given legal status by a grand jury. And that all-white grand jury has even gone a step further in opening prosecution against those who defended and aided the Clark family.

THERE ARE STILL hundreds of disturbing and unanswered questions in the Cicero case. But the biggest question of all is this: "What are the people going to do to reverse the Cicero outrage?"

Any plan of action must be aimed at achieving results that will wipe out every vestige of victory for mob violence and for segregation. And that goes far beyond the legal defense of the five indicted persons, important as that is.

The beginning is unity. Neither red-baiting nor Negro-baiting can be allowed to affect the fusion of all those who desire the reversal of Cicero. In the face of the crucial need for achieving this single objective, no person and no organization can be allowed to inject personal prejudices, selfish motives, divisive issues.

With one voice, we must demand state and federal intervention to halt this murderous mockery of freedom in Cook County!

We must call for the quashing of the five indictments.

We must demand the ouster of State's Attorney Boyle and Sheriff Babb and all other public officials who connived in this outrage!

We must fight for the right of the Clark family to move into their Cicero home—under full protection!

THERE HAVE BEEN many expressions of shock and indignation and some steps toward protest and action.

But surely the people of Chicago—and particularly the white people—have not yet shown in action that they understand the meaning of what has taken place here.

Those who heard Mrs. Shirley Graham DuBois last Saturday night at the Arcade Ballroom came away with a story which carries thundering implications for us.

She told of her visit to a Nazi death camp, just out—

(Continued on Page 8)

# Protest Win Cancellation of Racist Play

See Back Page

# Plan Numerous Drives At Peace Workshop

## Progressives May Take Steps For Impeachment of Boyle

CHICAGO.—Steps toward the removal from office of State's Attorney John S. Boyle will be considered by the Progressive Party of Illinois when it opens its state convention here on Saturday, Sept. 29.

Boyle's complicity in the freeing of the Cicero racist mobsters and in the indictments of people who aided the family of Harvey E. Clark, Jr., has singled him out as one of the most dangerous public officials in Chicago, it was pointed out by PP State Director William Miller.

"Boyle represents the combination of corrupt machine politics, race hatred and connivance with organized crime which the people of this community have had to put up with for much too long," Miller declared.

"HIS ROLE in the grand jury actions in the Cicero case and in the Moretti case prove that one of the most important jobs facing the peoples of Cook County is getting rid of Boyle."

The two-day PP convention confronted with a full quota of work in preparing the party for the 1952 elections. The Progressives are planning to enter actively into the election campaign.

Convention sessions, all of which are open for the participation of all members of the party, will be held at the Farm Equipment Workers Hall, 1110 S. Oakley. Fred Stover, president of the Iowa Farmers' Union, will be the convention keynoter.

ONE of the main proposals coming before the convention will be a plan for some drastic changes in PP electoral methods. These are necessitated in part by election laws designed to prevent the PP from appearing on the ballot in Illinois.

The newest of these special laws aimed at minority parties was passed by the last session of the Illinois legislature. It provides penalties for anyone who circulates nominating petitions in any county in which he is not a registered voter.

The Illinois code also requires nominating petitions signed by at least 200 voters in each of at least 50 counties.

THE CONVENTION will discuss national and state platforms

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as well as the crucial issues of peace, restoration of constitutional liberties and Negro rights.

It was indicated that the Cicero case will be one of the main topics before the convention, with the parley expected to launch a campaign to reverse the pattern of mob violence and its condonement by public officials.

Miller said he was serving notice on Boyle that the Progressives would seek his ouster. "And we defy him to show up for reelection next year," Miller added.

HE recalled that Boyle campaigned in 1948 under the slogan, "The Man the Gangsters Fear." Said Miller: "He has proved to be the candidate not only of the gangsters but of the racist mobsters as well."

PP leaders are planning to submit a petition to Judge Thomas E. Kluczynski, chief justice of the Criminal Court. The petition will ask that a special prosecutor be appointed to press charges of malfeasance against Boyle before a grand jury.

"We will also ask the voters to conduct themselves in the coming elections so as to deliver a serious blow to the Republican and Democratic machines which produce the Boyles and the Konovskys and the Morettis," declared Miller.

### ENFORCED PAY CUT

OLYMPIA, Wash. (FP).—If you quit your job because of a pay cut you are not entitled to unemployment compensation in Washington state, says the Supreme Court here.

## Steel Unions in Midwest Demand Wage Increases

CHICAGO.—The annual conference of District 31, the largest in the CIO United Steelworkers, which includes the Chicago-Lake County Indiana area, last week adopted a resolution demanding a wage increase for the CIO steelworkers, when their present contract expires on Dec. 31.

Local 1010 of Inland Steel in Indiana Harbor, which has 15,000 members, and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Local 1011 with 7,000 members have gone on record for a 30-cent-an-hour wage boost, but the District Conference did not go on record for a specific wage demand. The resolution adopted cited the rising cost of living and demanded an "increase in wages" and other benefits.

Other resolutions adopted by the conference demanded the repeal of Taft-Hartley; enactment of an FEPC and a commission to enforce it; passage of an anti-lynch law; abolishment of segregation in the armed forces; and a resolution on political action which stated, "we shall not retreat from the program of the Fair Deal, each local is directed to participate actively in the Political Action Committee activities."

The conference did not give expression to the many contract de-

CHICAGO.—The menace of German rearmament was emphasized here last Saturday at an all-day "Working for Peace" conference at the Arcade Ballroom.

The parley, called by the Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade, centered on diverse programs of action being developed here by labor, women's, youth and senior citizens' organizations to bring about peace in Korea and "Big Five" peace talks.

Chairman of the conference Leon Beverly, president of the Armour Local of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers, stressed the "new opportunity" which exists for compelling a truce in Korea.

THE CHICAGO WOMEN for Peace which held its own workshop sessions, unfolded the many-sided activities which its affiliated groups have been engaged in, many of which are bringing women into active opposition to the war drive and the war economy.

In her report, Idell Umbles, president of the women's organization, told of groups fighting for playgrounds, lower utility rates, improved transportation facilities, the relief of overcrowding in the schools.

"When people work for the things that are near and dear to them, they are working for peace," she said.

SHE TOLD of the plans to send delegates to the conference of Negro women to be held in Washington.

The youth panel discussed plans for a conference on the issue of the proposed German peace treaty. The American Youth Peace Crusade here has begun work on a Youth Friendship Book to contain the signatures of American youth on a pledge of peace which will be sent to the youth of other lands.

Among the other plans being developed by the AYPC here are a series of monthly cultural meetings, the establishment of a speakers' bureau, an all-nations film series on Sunday evenings, a monthly newsletter.

A PANEL for senior citizens proposed the formation of a nationwide organization of the aged for peace. Warren Lamson, chairman of the panel, showed how the old people have been compelled to support the war program as the price for pensions and jobs. He revealed, however, how those over 65 have been victimized by the cutting of pensions and by inflation.

In the labor panel, James Miller, of CIO United Auto Workers Local 453, explained some of the methods used in setting up peace committees in the shops.

"IN OUR SHOP, we began by talking to people individually, gathering together a nucleus for a peace committee in this way," said Miller.

"When you choose a shop steward, you pick out a worker who isn't afraid of the foreman. That's also a good rule in choosing the people to head the peace committees."

The panel formally set up the Chicago Labor Peace Council. Its first major campaign will be sending of thousands of postcards to President Truman from the workers in the shops, demanding peace in Korea and the ending of the so-called "national emergency."

## Cultural Features Planned for Oct. 12 'Report - Europe' Rally

CHICAGO.—Beautiful pictorial exhibits from Poland and the USSR, as well as colorful folk-dancing and singing, will be added features on the program of the big "Report from Europe" meeting scheduled for October 12 at Plasterer's Hall.

In addition to thrilling reports from the labor movements of Italy, France, Poland and the Soviet Union, one of the pictorial displays will depict one of the most exciting sights seen by the trio of Chicago unionists, the famous Moscow Metro subway. The color-photo exhibit is being displayed publicly for the first time in Chicago.

Bernard Lucas, chairman of the sponsoring committee of trade unionists, declared that first responses from trade unionists and labor organizations indicated such great interest in the meeting that an overflow crowd is expected.

A NUMBER of Chicagoans this week received the first copies of a special pamphlet describing their tour by the eleven American unionists who make up the delegation. The pamphlet sells for five cents and will be available at the meeting.

The three Chicago members of the delegation who will report at the Oct. 12 meeting are:



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Send all material, advertisements and subscription for the Illinois Edition to 64 W. Randolph St., Room 910, Chicago 1 Ill. Phone RA 6-9198.

Editor: J. HIRSCH

## Canadian Auto Workers Form Jobless Group

WINSOR, Canada.

United Auto Workers delegates representing 60,000 Canadian workers in locals from Windsor to Montreal voted recently to set up an organization to fight for the needs of the unemployed. They recommended to Canada UAW locals endorsement of the proposal by Windsor Ford Local 200 for a 32-hour-week with 40 hours pay as one way to cut layoffs. The delegates endorsed that proposal.

The delegates stated, "Wherever hours of work are being cut by the corporations, the local unions involved must demand that no cut be allowed in take-home pay."

One-third of Windsor's 24,000 auto workers are to be out of work before Oct. 1. The remaining workers are expecting to work four days a week, which is why the demand is being raised for five days pay for the four days work.

No specific time and place to open this issue with the Ford, Chrysler and General Motors managements has been asked by the UAW. When the big layoffs came recently, Chrysler and Ford union negotiators were bargaining for 30 cents an hour, 25 cents of which was to go for a straight across-the-board wage increase.

### JOINS IN RUBBER PACT

LONG BEACH, Calif. (FP).—A 3-month drive by the United Rubber Workers (CIO) has netted wage increases totaling nearly \$33 million a year, President L. S. Buckmaster told the union convention.

Stanley Beczkiewicz, president of the Lake States District Council of the CIO United Shoe Workers; Fred Saniat, Local 1114, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Hilliard Ellis, organizer, Local 453, CIO United Auto Workers.

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## What's On? CHICAGO

ALL NATIONS FESTIVAL. Saturday, Oct. 6 at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Cultural activities of all nations will be presented dealing with contributions of the foreign born as well as dramatizations. Arranged by Midwest Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born.

TWO FILMS by Film Forum of Chicago: "Hello Moscow" and "China's 400 Million" Friday, Oct. 5, 8:15 p.m. at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago, and Saturday, Oct. 6, 8:15 p.m. at Progressive Party Hall, 306 E. 43rd. Donation 60 cents.

"REPORT FROM EUROPE" by three unionists just returned from an American labor delegation abroad. Friday, Oct. 12, 8 p.m. at Plasterer's Hall, 330 S. Marshall. Sponsored by Trade Union Committee.

## NEEDS VITAMINS—GETS FLOPHOUSE DIET

Andy Onda Too Weak to Walk Downstairs in Pittsburgh Jail

By ART SHIELDS

Andy Onda's life may depend on the speed with which his friends raise \$20,000 bail.

Andy—one of the victims of the recent frame-up State "sedition" trial in Pittsburgh—is a sick man. He is getting sicker day by day in the wretched County Prison in Pittsburgh, where he is awaiting a second frame-up trial under the fascist Smith Act.

The Steel City's Communist leader is suffering from an acute heart condition. Doctors say he must have a vitamin-rich diet, with lots of green, leafy vegetable and good proteins.

That's what the doctors say. But the County Prison authorities, who are boarding Andy for the Department of Justice, give him the worst flophouse food instead. Vitamins and good proteins are taboo.

"This is what Andy gets every day," said his friend, Irving Weissman, one of the six defendants in the Pittsburgh Smith Act case, who was freed on \$20,000 bail last week:

"BREAKFAST (6:30 a.m.): One quarter of spongy white bread, the kind that you can crush up in your hands; one small dish of cornflakes or a little stewed fruit; one cup of tasteless coffee without sugar.

"LUNCH (10:45 a.m.): One quarter loaf of white bread; one plate of soup with one or two tiny bits of meat gristle floating in it; nothing else.

"SUPPER (4 p.m.): One quarter loaf of white bread; boiled or mashed potatoes; one slice of bologna or one little wiener; dessert—nix."

This vitamin-less flophouse food is brought to Andy's cell, where he spends much of the day lying on his hard cot. . . . He is too sick to join the procession of prisoners walking down stairs to the commissary with their stewpots for the regular ration.

"Andy got weaker during the two and a half weeks I spent in the Pittsburgh prison," said Weissman.

"That county prison diet cripples strong men. And Andy was sick when he entered the place."

Weissman told stories of strong men who had become chronic invalids in the Pittsburgh prison. One man told him how he had lost 22 teeth there in two and a half years.

"That jailhouse is well described in Lloyd Brown's brilliant novel—IRON CITY," Weissman went on. "It is a notorious place. It is one of the worst prisons in the United States, as all the inmates agree."

The three political prisoners still confined in the Pittsburgh bastille are kept separated from each other. Onda was put in a punishment section—though not for any infraction of prison rules. He is put there because food is carried to the prisoners in this section. And Onda is too weak to walk downstairs for his bread and soup.

Jim Dolsen, Daily Worker reporter, is kept on a cell range used for new arrivals. The guards don't want prisoners to get acquainted with this workingclass writer.

And Ben Carreathers, beloved Pittsburgh Negro workers' leader, is shut up in a jimcrow section of the County Prison.

The three other members of the Pittsburgh Six are out on bail. They include Steve Nelson, who is still laid up at the home of a friend in Philadelphia with a shattered leg that was injured in an automobile accident, and William Albertson. The latter lives in Detroit.

Nelson and Weissman are both members of the heroic Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade that fought against fascism in Spain.



Andy Onda and his wife, Theresa.

## Five Virginia Kids Come to PS 23

Family of Martinsville 7 Victim Here; Mrs. Grayson Tells of Plans for Children

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

P.S. 23 in the Bronx got five new pupils from Virginia yesterday—one pretty girl of 10 and four handsome boys of eight, seven, six and four. They did not appear to be children hit by a brutal tragedy, but they are the children of Frances DeSales Grayson of Martinsville, Va.

No doubt they may make a little stir at P.S. 23, for the entire world knows that their daddy, and six other Negroes were framed and then killed by the State of Virginia—a white woman had cried RAPE!

With them is their heroic, beautiful mother, Mrs. Josephine Grayson, 28, who went up and down the land calling on the people to save her husband.

"I'm just down on Virginia," Mrs. Grayson said bitterly. "I didn't want to live there any more, or have my children brought up there."

When she made this known recently, the Prisoners Relief Committee of the Civil Rights Congress, which fought for the Martinsville Seven, arranged to bring the family to New York.

We talked with Mrs. Grayson and the kids after they had been to get vaccinations and things for school. They were aided by Mrs. Della Sheppard, Prisoners Relief Committee director. The kids were bustling around the office coloring comic books with new crayons.

### SEEKS JOB

Asked about her plans, Mrs. Grayson said, "I want to learn some kind of trade and get a job to support the children. My husband was a furniture worker. That's what I'd like to be. And he was a union man too," she added with pride.

We asked Mrs. Grayson how the death of their father affected the children.

"They'll never forget it," she answered, "because they all remember how the police broke down our door when they arrested my husband. And the little one, that's James, he said he'd kill them some day for what they did to his daddy. When we passed through Richmond they all knew that was where their daddy was buried."

Barbara, the 10-year-old girl, said, "I like New York better than Virginia!" She said she wants to be a teacher when she grows up.

DeSales, Lawrence, and Charles are cowboys, podner. They want Hop-a-Long Cassidy hats and guns, and Barbara wants a doll. But James, a chubby solemn fellow, said, "I want some boxing gloves so I can be like Joe Louis!"

"The children are all proud of their father," Mrs. Grayson said.

"They don't have a permanent home yet," she added. "They Mrs. Sheppard said that unions



her five children at the time of her fight two years ago to save the life of her husband from a rape frameup.

will be asked to find Mrs. Grayson. Mrs. Josephine Grayson and need an apartment."

The CRC is providing medical attention for Mrs. Grayson.

Naturally Mrs. Grayson feels the anxiety of starting out on a new life in a strange place with her children, but there is no doubt in her mind about one thing.

"Yes indeed," she said. "I'm going to fight right along with the Civil Rights Congress. Mr. Patterson and everyone did so much for me, and they're doing a lot for our people. I'm going to stick with them."

## West German Professor Calls Bonn Militarization Illegal

BERLIN, Germany (Telepress).—Prof. Laun, West Germany's expert on International Law, organized a series of lectures in Hamburg, demonstrating the illegality of remilitarization in Western Germany. — Quoting the fourth article of the Bonn Constitution: "Nobody can be forced to military service against his conscience," Prof. Laun declared: "Since military service will probably be directed in the first place against Germans in the East, it would doubtless be against the conscience of the great majority and thus against the fourth article of the Constitution." Commenting on the right of the Western powers to order the remilitarization of Western Germany, Prof. Laun declared: "Western Germany is for the occupation powers a military-occupied country. And there is no such international law which allows the occupying powers to mobilize the population of the occupied country against another state."

# Attorney Wains of Malice in Coast Smith Act Trial

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Vincent Hallinan counsel for Longshore leader Harry Bridges, advised attorneys for California's 15 Smith Act victims that when they go into court they will be entering Dante's inferno.

The trial, starting Oct. 30 will "tax their ability and courage, but they will live up to it because crises like this, and cases like this make famous lawyers and infamous judges," said Hallinan. Nearly 600 persons applauded Hallinan's fighting words at the Park Manor banquet held by the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born as a testimonial to its lawyer's panel now handling 30 local deportation cases.

Since several of the attorneys will be in the defense brigade for the 15 Smith Act political prisoners Hallinan warned them that "when you get into that case you will find an atmosphere different from anything you ever saw before."

### BEHIND THE FACADE

They will find, he said, that the working class concept that the courts are an arm of the ruling class is not a cliché but a dreadful fact.

"Behind the facade of the decency and dignity of the courts," said Hallinan, "you will sense an insidious power — the power of wealth, of an organized privileged group."

"You will find perjured testimony, hidden documents and suppressed evidence and a judge ready to pounce on you like a wild beast."

The 15 prisoners are an "unselfish and heroic group of Americans in the tradition of 1776 and of the Abolitionists," said Hallinan, and their defense counsel should "tell the jury and the country that they are persecuted because they are the spearhead in a great world movement wiping out an order that should no longer exist."

"They have held high the standards of human equality and freedom for all the people over the muck of a field where many a proud banner was trampled in the dust and from which there have been many deserters."

Thumbnail sketches of each of the honored attorneys were given by Harry Carlisle, one of "Terminal Four" facing deportation under the McCarran Act.

David Hyun, another of "The Terminal Island Four," thanked the attorneys on behalf of all the deportees, some 20 of whom were present.

Attorney John Porter replied for the lawyers. Mrs. Lillian Doran acting executive secretary of the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born explained its program and plans.

Screenwriter Paul Jarrico acted as master of ceremonies for the evening. Actor Lloyd Gough made a collection speech that netted almost \$1,000. Entertainment was furnished by the Arts, Sciences & Professions Council Field Theatre and by the Fraternal Songsters led by Sonny Vale.

# 15,000 W. German Metal Strikers Win Wage Hike

BERLIN, Germany (Telepress).—Fifteen thousand of the 100,000 metalworkers on strike in Hessen (U.S.A. zone) won a victory. The management of 90 factories have agreed to

the demands of the strikers for a 12 pfennig hourly wage increase. At the same time, the Union of Industrialists reopened the negotiations with the rest of the workers, despite a previous letter refusing any wage increase. The letter stated that any concession made to the metal workers would create a precedent for workers of other industries, especially agricultural workers.

The strike is spreading in the North of Hessen, where 500 workers of smaller factories have joined the strike. The big printing plant "Press und Stahl Werk" in Gross Gerau stopped work recently. A total of 30,000 metal workers from Rhineland Palatinate, as well as workers of the metal industry in Essen (Ruhr region), are urging the trade unions to include them in the strike. The Communist Party committees in Hamburg and in Bremen have called upon the 70,000 metal workers of the two cities to go on strike to obtain the hourly wage increase of 15 pfennigs which the management has been promising them for 10 weeks.

Workers of the "Wilhelm Pieck" mines and steel works at Mansfeld in the German Democratic Republic have collected 28,000 marks to support the strikers in Hessen.

Metal workers of the city of Bernberg in the German Democratic Republic collected 800 marks and metal workers in Meissen collected 350 marks for the Hessen strike funds.

Workers of the "Mechanik" factory in Dresden have invited five children of the strikers for a two-week holiday in their holiday center. Workers of the German Democratic Republic's province of Saxony invited 30 strikers' wives with their children.

## CRC Protest Campaign Forces Cancellation of Racist Play, 'Little Black Sambo'

CHICAGO.—The Art Institute learned the hard way that Chicagoans don't want their children subjected to racist tripe like "Little Black Sambo."

The Children's Theatre, run by the Art Institute, this week canceled plans to put on the play as

the first production of the new season.

Art Institute directors bitterly resisted as long as they could, brusquely turning aside protests and inventing phony defenses for their presentation of an anti-Negro story which has long since been banned by the Chicago Public

Library.

However, this week they announced that they were canceling "Little Black Sambo," after a campaign initiated by the Civil Rights Congress brought a mounting flood of protests. The Children's Theatre will begin its season in-

stead with a play called "Rama and the Tigers."

The announcement of the change was greeted by Emily Freeman and Arline Ward, heads of the 2nd and 20th Ward Chapters of the CRC, which initiated the campaign.

"It is gratifying that many Chicago organizations, parents and educators joined us in this campaign to prevent the bigotry and race hatred represented by the Cicero outrage from creeping into our cultural institutions," they said.

# Groups Plan Broad Action To Reverse Cicero Outrage

CHICAGO.—Outraged Chicagoans in many communities and in citywide gatherings this week began the campaign to undo the damage of the Cicero grand jury and the Cicero mob. Much of this was still in the stage of preparation and planning, but The Worker

## THE ANSWER TO CICERO

(Continued from Page 1)

side a sleepy German village, whose people must have been able to hear the clank of the chains and the agonized cries of the victims as they went to their fiery death.

And to her anxious question, "What did these villagers do?" came the answer, "They did nothing."

There was a time in Germany when it was possible for the people to act—and, in America, that time is now. In Chicago, that time is now!

## NAACP CALLS FOR FIGHT ON CICERO INDICTMENT

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday announced an all-out fight against the Cook County grand jury indictment of attorney George Leighton and others in the Cicero anti-Negro riots.

Walter White, NAACP secretary, called for support from all branches and denounced the indictment as "one of the gravest threats to the Negro's fight for equal justice which has yet developed."

"If George Leighton," said White, "can be indicted in Illinois for resorting to the courts to protect the civil rights of Harvey Clark or any other Negro, it is not difficult to imagine what will happen to lawyers, Negro or white, in the South or other parts of the country, when they appeal to the courts for redress of racial injustices. The action of the Cook County grand jury is intimidation of the most vicious sort."

Indicted with Leighton on a charge of "conspiracy to injure property . . . by causing a depreciation in the real estate market price by renting to Negroes," were Mrs. Camille DeRose, former owner of the property into which the Clark family sought to move; George C. Adams, former attorney for Mrs. DeRose; Charles Edwards, rental agent, and Norman Silverman, who allegedly distributed Communist literature in Cicero a month after the riot.

Police Chief Konovsky, who indicted the mob to prevent the Clarks from moving into their new home, was indicted on a separate charge of misconduct in office, which carries no penalty.

Observers here in New York saw in the indictment of Leighton a deadly parallel with the contempt citation against attorney George W. Crockett of Detroit, a non-Communist lawyer who helped defend Benjamin J. Davis and the other Communist leaders.

Leighton, retained by the Chicago NAACP to defend the Clarks, had obtained a Federal injunction June 26 to restrain the Cicero police from interfering with the Clarks, since they had been driven away from their home on June 6 by Konovsky and his men. After the July 11-12 riot, in which the



WHITE

building in which the Clarks had an apartment was destroyed by a mob, Leighton moved for a contempt citation against the Cicero police for violation of the injunction. He also filed suit for \$200,000 damages.

"It is quite obvious," White declared in his statement, "that the indictment of Leighton is designed to stop his vigorous prosecution of these two basic legal actions. The gauntlet has been thrown down in this case. Although our financial resources are severely strained by the costs of many other battles in which we are engaged, the NAACP is going to fight this to the limit. We need help, which we are confident the public will give us to beat back this latest attempt to stop Negro and other minorities from fighting for full equality."

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel; W. Robert Ming, Chicago NAACP counsel, and State Senator C. C. Dimbush will represent Leighton, who, along with the others, is also charged with "conspiracy" to incite a riot. The more than 100 rioters arrested and Joseph Beauharnais, leader of the anti-Negro White Circle League, were not indicted.

Among the groups to denounce the indictments have been the Civil Rights Congress, the Chicago division of the American Civil Liberties Union, the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination and the regional CIO

RALPH HELSTEIN, president of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers, issued a scorching statement in which he charged that the grand jury "actually condoned and even compounded the offense of the vandals and bigots."

A delegation of district packinghouse union leaders, along with Sidney L. Ordower, secretary of the Chicago Council for Labor Unity, went to see State's Attorney Boyle Monday to demand the quashing of the five indictments and the appointment of a special prosecutor against the mobsters. Boyle refused flatly.

The State's Attorney also refused to indicate that he had any disagreement with the grand jury's action.

## NEGRO WORKER SEIZED HERE, SENT TO ARKANSAS PRISON

CHICAGO.—A 21-year-old Negro youth is held captive in an Arkansas prison today, the victim of America's modern version of the infamous Fugitive Slave law.

MacElree Askew was virtually kidnapped here by police and returned to Arkansas, it was revealed by attorney Irving Steinberg, 180 W. Washington.

"To allow this outrage to go unnoticed," Steinberg told the Illinois-DuSable Worker, "would be a threat to the freedom of every Negro man and woman in Chicago. The case shows how any Negro here can be condemned to the chain gangs of the South with relative ease by the courtesy of the Chicago police department and State Attorney Boyle's office."

ASKEW, employed in a Chicago packinghouse, came here from Arkansas in 1946 with his wife. Two children were born to them here. Two years ago, his wife left him, returning to Arkansas with the children. Attorney Steinberg indicated correspondence in his possession proving Askew's continued concern and material aid to his wife and children in the past two years.

However, on Sept. 13 the young man's father was informed that his son had been picked up by the Detective Bureau and was being held for non-support. For three days, the elder Askew rushed frantically from one police station to another in search of his son. Each time he was told to "come back tomorrow."

DESPITE a writ of habeas

corpus obtained by Steinberg, MacElree Askew was returned to Arkansas in violation of extradition laws.

"On Saturday, Sept. 22, the youth's father received a letter from his son saying he was in jail in Arkansas and that he needs to get out," attorney Steinberg declared.

"The implications here are shocking, especially in view of the recent actions of the State Attorney's office and the police. It can be stopped by directed pressure."

### CIO CONVENTION

WASHINGTON.—the CIO's 13th convention will open in New York Nov. 5.

## COAL AND IRON POLICE BACK

PITTSBURGH.—A FORMER state attorney general is reviving the old Pennsylvania coal and iron police to prevent the United Mine Workers from organizing.

The charge is leveled by UMW Vice-President Thomas Kennedy against Charles J. Margiotti, the former state official who is operating non-union strip mines in Somerset County.

After union men from neighboring mines picketed Margiotti's property, the company hired Charles "Commando" Kelly, the "one-man-army" of World War II, as chief of guards. Backing up the "one-man-army" and his 10 co-

links are three carloads of state police, Kennedy charges.

This isn't the first time Margiotti and the UMW have been at odds. Last February the union filed suit in federal court to collect \$35,000 in royalties owed the union's pension and welfare fund by a coal company presided over by Margiotti's daughter.

### SIGN HOSIERY PACT

PHILADELPHIA (PF).—Organized hosiery workers have accepted a 2-year contract providing 7 to 13 cents hourly wage increases, the American Federation of Hosiery Workers (AFL) announced here.



news  
reel

NAT "KING" COLE declared that he would press the \$62,000 lawsuit against a Rock Island, Ill., hotel from which he was jimmied. The case was temporarily blocked by a hung jury this week. Cole had made reservations at the Fort Armstrong Hotel and received confirmation in a telegram. When he appeared at the hotel, however, there was "no room available" for him.

LOOP SHOPPERS gave warm encouragement to a group of women who picketed the Palmer House last Saturday morning, protesting high meat prices. The American Meat Institute, the association of the packers, was meeting in the hotel. The women were members of the South Side Consumers Committee.

THE FUR and Leather Workers made it clear that the purchase of the ancient Wesley Memorial Hospital as a city TB institution was "unsuitable and inadequate." The union has numerous members who have been victimized by the dread disease as a result of working conditions in the fur and leather industries.

FIVE RESIDENTS of Dearborn Homes were arrested last week when they picketed a nearby market which discriminates against Negro patrons.

## Furriers Win \$5 Per Week Pay Increases

CHICAGO.—Minimum wage boosts of \$5 per week were won this week by 400 members of the Fur & Leather Workers in the Chicago fur market.

The wage boosts followed a strike vote by the workers and preparations to shut down the industry here.

Abe Feinglass, union leader, announced also that additional increases, running as high as \$15 a week, were won for many of the workers in settlements with many of the shops after the fur manufacturers' association had agreed on the minimum increase.

The pay boosts, won on a wage reopener in the industry-wide contract, were retroactive to Aug. 5.

# Convene GM, Ford, Chrysler Meets on Layoffs

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—On Sept. 28 at the Hotel Detroit the UAW General Motors department will convene a nationwide conference of delegates from GM plants. On Oct. 1-12 at the Masonic Temple, the UAW will call together a similar session of shop delegates from all Ford plants in the nation.

And as we went to press there comes news that a national UAW Chrysler conference is to be convened in Detroit the last week in September, or the first week in October to which delegates from all Chrysler locals will attend.

The calling of these confer-

ences which will represent close to one million auto workers arises out of the effects of the war program and its impoverishing effects on the economic status of the auto workers. These effects are:

For many months unemployment has been eating into the ranks of the workers with some 300,000 idle auto workers being some people's estimate of unemployment in the industry. Coupled with that is the news traveling through the shops that a complete closedown of car production looms towards the end of 1951.

Pressure from the shop level

union leaders brought about the calling of these conferences to map out how the union will prevent layoffs: how it will beat back the anti-union attacks of the employers, graphically illustrated in Ford's moving out before the year's end some 20,000 jobs to cheaper wage areas and defying the union to do anything about it.

"It's in the interests of national defense" is the smirking answer, ex-FBI agent John Bugas, Ford vice president gave when the union demanded the company will assume some responsibility towards thousands of workers losing homes, being evicted, thousands

losing pensions and all of them facing actual futures of existence on public relief rolls.

In Chrysler murderous speedup is pushed onto the workers backs day by day and those who resist are fired for "violating the contract." The gimmick is the anti-union company security clause signed by UAW president Walter Reuther which declares a worker has to make production otherwise he is "guilty" of a slowdown.

The much ballyhoo five-year contracts that Reuther called milestones of progress, are heavy chains for auto workers. They have discovered they cannot take strike action without it having to

be okayed by fifty different kinds of porkchoppers.

They found that other unions like the oil workers are going out for \$2 a day increase, while the auto workers have to be "satisfied" with a penny an hour increase. Therefore the demand for getting together to do something either with Walter Reuther or without him, had welled up into such a flood that the "most intelligent, most articulate labor leader in America" as Purdue University pegged him, had to start heading up the movement, as usual, of course to behead it, which is what the auto workers will have to watch.

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## Hill Endorsed By Judge Jones

DETROIT.—Former Recorder's Judge Charles Wesley Jones this week accepted the honorary chairmanship of the Hill-for-Council committee. Mr. Hill was also endorsed by Ed Simmons and Mrs. Florence Chancellor, two other Negro candidates who didn't

make the final election. Jones, a prominent, conservative attorney, was the first Negro citizen ever to sit on the Recorder's Court bench in the city of Detroit.

In lending his support to the Hill campaign he joined with other leading Detroiters who are determined to elect Charles A. Hill at the first Negro in Detroit's 250-year history to be elected to the common council.

Other leaders whose support had been previously announced are Edward Swan, former president of the NAACP and William Hood, recording secretary of Ford Local 600.

It can be expected that this growing unity of the Negro people behind Mr. Hill will be further cemented in the weeks to come before the final election in November.

But Mr. Hill is more than the candidate of the Negro people alone. He is also the candidate of all the progressives, peace, labor and good government forces in Detroit. His program alone embraces the most urgent needs of all the common people in Detroit for peace, for full civil rights, for a peacetime economy, for public housing, better and cheaper DSR service, etc.

Within this coalition, it is felt by leading members of the Negro community, labor's responsibility is sharpest and clearest.

To insure the election of Mr. Hill the full weight of the labor movement must be thrown into the campaign quickly.

Who among all the candidates dates will speak for labor if not Mr. Hill?

Who among all the candidates has a better and more consistent record of struggle in behalf of labor than Mr. Hill?

Detroit trade unionists remember that only a few short months both the Wayne County CIO and the AFL sponsored conferences to spur the fight against discrimina-

tion. These workers, both Negro and white, feel that now is the time for labor to put those fine resolutions into action by lining up behind Mr. Hill's candidacy.

What reason can there be now for the Wayne County CIO to fail to endorse Mr. Hill?

In every trade union local in the city workers are preparing to

get their PAC committees on record to support Mr. Hill. These workers feel that there can be no slate put out by any union that does not include Charles A. Hill.

With the full mobilization and activity of labor, Charles A. Hill will be elected. The task for all trade unionists now is to get to work to insure that that support is forthcoming immediately.

### Nat Ganley Says:

## Runaway Shop Will Make Ghost Towns in Mich.

By NAT GANLEY

On this side of the Detroit river thousands of Ford Rouge workers are laid off while their jobs are exported to Ohio and other areas.

On the other side of the river the Canadian government proposes to solve mass unemployment in Windsor by exporting the Canadian auto workers to Ohio and other U. S. areas. According

to UAW officials auto employment in Windsor is expected to reach 8,000 (of whom over 4,000 would be Ford workers).

That's what the war program on both sides of the river leads to. As Cyril Prince, Labor Progressive Party organizer in Windsor says: "Homes are to be broken, skilled workers exported like cattle, all to serve Yankee merchants of death." And the small merchants in Dearborn and the down river communities should heed this warning lest their cities are turned into ghost towns because American Ford workers are forced to start running after their fleeting jobs. It's about time to stop running and fight back this menace!

The twin economic grievances of

layoffs and speedup for auto workers is directly caused by the war program of the Wall Street profiteers. Metal shortages, gravity-train new war plants, decentralization as the so-called answer to atomic bombing of plants, the inability of capitalism to have mass production of tanks and cars at the same time, and the destruction of the domestic market for cars by high prices, taxes, and rents in face of wage freeze—these are the war-made causes of unemployment in the auto industry today. And the greater the unemployment the more devastating is the speedup whip wielded by management against the employed workers.

Thus, the basic answer to layoffs and speedups in the auto industry is to force through a change in governmental policy from war to peace, from the death-dealing war economy to a peace economy. And jobs in this peace economy can be given a boost by transferring the 60 billions a year now appropriated for destruction to useful public works (hospitals, schools, roads, dams, etc.) and by entering into mutually satisfactory trade agreements with the peace and prosperity sector of the world (the Soviet Union, the Chinese Democratic Republic, the new European democracies) to sell them our Canadian and U. S. made cars

and trucks. All a peace-time government would have to do to finance this program is to boost the taxes for the rich and decrease it for the poor.

If Walter Reuther was the real middle-roader between Wall St., and the left—which he claims to be—and if the peace demands for a cease-fire in Korea and a Big Five Pact of Peace is too "left" for him—he'd at least take the middle road stand against the economic effects of the war program on the workers.

He'd cut out blabbing about trillion-buck point 4 programs, about false "defense" work solutions and get down to the simple economic facts of life. He'd unite all UAW members in the industry to fight for the Windsor Local 200 demand for 40 hours pay for 32 hours work for Buick Local 599's demand for a government subsidy paying all unemployed auto workers \$60 a week, for the demands of Local 600 and of all UAW locals that there be a joint industry-wide struggle to end speedup and job runaway programs, etc.

That's what the auto workers should make Walter Reuther do in their coming Ford, GM and Chrysler national conferences. Then they should go out and do it themselves, as the only way to force Reuther to move in this direction as well.

## Action News from Auto Shops

### Detroit:

DETROIT.—A management "tough" guy out at the Briggs Connors plant got his wings clipped the other day in proper style. A shop steward was in on a speedup beef and obviously was getting the best of the debate when plant manager Roy Blaziola burst out: "I am sick and tired of you and your shop committee's racketeering methods, your high pressure methods."

Union committeeman Frank Pozzi, of Briggs Local 742 replied, "you make any more insulting remarks about the shop committee and I'll punch you in your nose." "You're fired," snarled Blaziola.

It was eleven o'clock when he fired Pozzi. Within a short time the entire plant stopped work and in no uncertain terms management learned that until Frank Pozzi went back to work, there just wouldn't be any work. At 3 p. m. the union officers met with management and Frank Pozzi was reinstated.

In contrast to such united, militant action from the rank and file to the local union officers, is what is happening at the giant Dodge plant. Jimmy Solomon, chairman of the plant committee, and two other members of Dodge Local 3 were fired by Chrysler for fighting speedup in the zig-zag cushion department.

The company wanted to raise production from 5 to 8 jobs an hour. What has happened under the Reuther type local leadership of Art Grudzen, president is that production has been boosted to 7 an hour and Jimmy Solomon and two others fired over a month ago still at the time of writing, remain fired.

### Flint:

FLINT.—Goaded by General Motors management for more and more production, inadequate relief, reprimands, penalties and discharges, angered Chevrolet workers in the Assembly plant here re-aligned decisively and voted 10 to 1 for strike action.

Besides constant speeding up of production, one of the rankest kinds of violation of rights and privileges is now being practiced in GM plants here in Flint.

The five minute limit on rest periods deprives workers of necessary time for personal hygiene as outlined in the Michigan State laws.

Coburn Walker, president of Chevrolet Local 659, comments in his column in the union newspaper, The Searchlight, on the strike vote: "The strike vote conducted at the Assembly plant is to force the union's demands to stop speedup, obtain adequate relief periods, negotiate a written local Grievance Procedure Agreement, correct safety and health hazards and other deplorable working conditions."

Walker writes that it is time for action to win these demands because the Chevrolet Assembly plant in Flint has been rightfully labeled "Alcatraz" or "Slave House" by the workers. The plant has been in operation since 1947 and according to president Walker the working conditions have gradually become so intolerable that strike action is going to be necessary because of the corporation's hardboiled attitude.

### Windsor:

WINDSOR, Canada.—Delegates representing 60,000 Canadian auto workers in locals from Windsor to Montreal voted recently to set up an organization to fight for the needs of the unemployed. They recommended to all locals of the United Auto Workers in Canada, endorsement of Ford Local 200's proposal of a 32-hour-week with 40 hour pay as one block against layoffs.

The delegates stated: "That wherever hours of work are being cut by the corporations the local unions involved must demand no cut be allowed in take home pay."

One-third of Windsor's 24,000 auto workers are to be out of work by Oct. 1. The remaining workers are expecting to work four days a week; that's why the demand is being raised for five day's pay for four day's work. No specific time and place to open this issue with the Ford, Chrysler and General Motors managements has been asked by the UAW. When the big layoff came recently Chrysler and Ford union negotiators were bargaining for 30 cents and hour, 25 cents of which was to go for a straight across-the-board wage increase.

### RADIOMEN WIN

FLINT, Mich. (FP).—Three radio technicians won their 2-month strike at Station WTAC here when the Trendle-Campbell Co. signed with the National Association of Broadcast Engineers & Technicians (CIO), better known as NABET, newest CIO affiliate.

## READY NEW COURT FIGHTS ON CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUES

THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS of all Americans to speak and think freely, to be free from illegal searches and seizures and to be guaranteed the right of reasonable bail when accused under the law will be defended in a series of court actions scheduled for the month of October.

The court actions include:

- A petition to the U.S. Supreme Court for rehearing of the Smith Act conviction of the 11 national Communist leaders.

- Argument in U. S. District Court, New York City, Oct. 4 on motions to quash the Smith Act indictment of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and 16 other working class leaders.

MEANWHILE, in California, the fight for freedom of Communist Party state chairman William Schneiderman and 14 co-defendants, jailed in the thought-control raids, is being given wide mass support.

Supporting the pending fights in the courts, New Yorkers met Wednesday night in Riverside Plaza at a rally under the auspices of an organization of Families of the Smith Act victims. The rally demanded an end to the political heresy trials and persecutions under the Smith Act and McCarran Law.

IN LOS ANGELES, 150 pickets paraded in the downtown district in a dramatic demonstration for freedom of the California 15.

Twelve of the California victims have been held in \$50,000 bail each since July 22. Three of the West Coast defendants have been in jail since Aug. 31, held under the similar high bail.

As attorneys for the 15 argued motions in U. S. Appeals Court in San Francisco for reduction of bail, petitions bearing more than 5,000 signatures demanding that bail be

reduced were presented to U. S. Prosecutor Ernest A. Tolin. Trial of the California leaders is scheduled to begin Oct. 30.

WHILE THE BAIL ISSUE was being argued, a picket demonstration before the San Francisco Post Office Building demanded freedom of the 15.

The McCarran Act jailing of Peter Harisiades, former newspaper editor, and the government's refusal to release him on bail while appealing a deportation order to fascist Greece, was protested last Thursday by a picket demonstration at New York Immigration Service headquarters.



These women told the California Un-American Committee in San Francisco that there's nothing subservient about fighting for peace and civil rights. They are (left to right): Mrs. Decca Truehaft, director of the East Bay Civil Rights Congress; Eloise Brown; Mrs. Judith Jenkins, peace leader; Ernestine Gatewood; Bette Wallace and Mrs. Judith Kerner carrying her four-month-old son Matthew.

## PENTAGON WAR DEALS PUSHING FRANCE TO CRISIS

### Eisenhower Scheme Revives Dread of Nazi Invasion

By JOSEPH STAROBIN  
GENEVA.

THE WASHINGTON agreement to "get going" on a new German Army has raised three main questions in Western Europe: What's the "pay-off" for the French Government? Will the shaky Plevin cabinet weather the storm at home? And what is the real prospect inside Germany?

The answers to these questions will determine the effectiveness of the Washington "contract" in the next half year. Though the decision to recruit Germans on a large-scale is a menace, it is also a hornet's nest that is now being broken open. The possible results may surprise the entire Atlantic Pact.

Whatever the "pay-off" for France, it is not going to be enough—that is sure. For France is in a deepening crisis. Every single half-measure by its reactionary government raises new problems. There is, for example, no French budget for the balance of this year and no clear plans for the next one.

IN 1950, the defense costs were \$1,800,000,000, and the United States supplied "economic aid" to the tune of half a billion dollars. For the coming year, the plan is to boost the "defense bill" to no less than \$2,600,000,000—but the "aid" promised by the Truman Administration was \$290,000,000. And, by the time this went through Congress, it was reduced to \$150,000,000.

In a country where the ruling classes hardly pay taxes, and where the capitalists don't invest but salt their cash away in other lands, these figures spell the boosting of taxes for the poor and runaway inflation.

OF THE ABOVE SUMS, \$850,000,000 goes for war against Indo-China—an unpopular, grueling adventure that is raising more and more protest from the people. The tactic of Gen. de Lattre and Rene Mayer is to ask that the United States take over the

financing of this war, and step up shipments of materiel. As Gov. Dewey has urged, the French want Indo-China included in the strategy of ringing People's China with American bases. But will the Pentagon—with the prospect of a long war in Korea still undetermined—take on a full-scale war that's been going on for four years? To do this really means getting into Asia in a very big way.

Or will the Pentagon offer more materiel while insisting that the main investment must remain French? Without a large-scale American financial deal, such a reply would only mean that French imperialism continues to bleed itself away—in face of growing resistance at home and a Viet Name Army becoming stronger all the time.

How that can go on, while France is supposed to raise 10 divisions for a "European Army" by the end of this year, and 10 more next year, is a question that gets no easy answers in Paris. Already, the French cabinet has been compelled to admit that the first 10 divisions won't be ready. They promise to make it double within a year. Maybe, maybe not.

THE ECONOMIC PICTURE in France is full of crisis signs, as far as production goes. It is all very well to shout for productivity, but France is short of coal and coke. Even with a large rise in production, France's own coal fields will only produce about 55,000,000 tons this year. Five more million come from the Saar (which the West Germans want to take back).

The rest, except for some coal from Poland, has to be imported at high dollar prices from the United States, for which a lot of shipping is needed, as well as a lot of dollars. Short of such emergency measures, French steel production would remain at 85 percent of capacity, and this in turn affects the whole armaments industry as well as the economy as a whole.

The de Gaullists, who feel that France is not getting enough for

the sell-out of her interests, are more and more critical of the Center's policies on rearmament. De Gaulle is driving to use this issue for his own power. And, with the French Communists making a major campaign to restore French sovereignty and break with the ruinous American alliance, many things are possible. The militancy of the working class and the farmers on the economic level is growing, and succeeding, in making some gains.

The argument of Foreign Minister Robert Schuman and his Premier, Rene Plevin, is a double one. The "contract," they say, is really a concession to French conceptions of incorporating Germans into a European Army; on the other hand, the "contract" won't go into force until after the Americans have sold it to the Germans, and after the Schuman Plan is applied—in other words, until well into next year.

BUT THIS REASONING does not allay public fears. For even those Frenchmen who envisage a powerful French Army (not yet in sight) understand that once the Germans start mobilizing in earnest, this so-called European Army will really be a German Army. And it won't be a German Army drawn by conscription from the rank and file of the German population, for rearmament is very unpopular among the German people.

It will be an army drawn from the former Wehrmacht men, the officers of the Afrika Corps and Waffen-SS who have just formed a veterans' association the first week of September, claiming a million men.

That meeting to form the veterans' association drew a lot of comment in France. It was very typical that Nazi Gen. Ramcke, just released from a short term in prison for his crimes against the people of Brest, was the one who made a speech eulogizing the late Marshal Petain.

What the French realize is that any German Army now formed has a special historical background: it was beaten by the Soviet Army, but it easily defeated France.

IN RECENT WEEKS, the semi-official Le Monde serialized a pamphlet by Gen. Heinz Guderian—one of Gen. Eisenhower's favorite ex-Nazis, and a prime mover of the Bonn government. He is head of the newly-formed veterans' association. Guderian's pamphlet made no bones about the aims of German imperialism.

He wants the "honor" of the German Wehrmacht acknowledged by the West. He wants an independent German Army with its own General Staff and air force. He berates France for its grip on the Saar. He rejects the role of mercenaries for a future German



ROBERT SHUMAN  
French Foreign Minister

Army, and insists on being a "companion-in-arms."

THE LEFT criticized Le Monde sharply for giving such publicity to Guderian, but the whole thing had its positive side. For it sent a shudder down the spines—even of those who have been bending so obsequiously to every Washington command.

In short, the political crisis in France is bound to grow on the twin issues of inflation and foreign policy. France is being confronted with its greatest fiasco since Munich.

Consenting to a German Army means the revival of German imperialism, whose powers of growth are such as to outpace France within a short time. And its first line of advance may very well be directly against France itself, before it ever tries to tackle the East. Such is the specter haunting all of French politics.

### Nazi High in West German Foreign Office

BONN (ALN).—Charges of Nazi influence in the government have become so strong that Chancellor Konrad Adenauer has been forced to order an investigation, which it is expected will be merely a token probe designed to quiet criticism. Adenauer acted after the Frankfort Rundschau, one of West Germany's biggest dailies, charged that members of his Foreign Office had once been active Nazis. In a series of articles it named a number of West German diplomats, including ambassadors, as having been highup members of the Nazi party and as having held major posts in the Nazi foreign service. Answering the criticism earlier, the Bonn Foreign Office said it "had never been denied" that former Nazis were in its employ and described the series as an "attempt to disturb the especially difficult personnel policy of the Foreign Office" and as "incorrect."

## NAACP Hears Unity Plea

DETROIT.—At a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People meeting held here recently in the Second Baptist Church, a guest speaker, Judge Hubert Delaney of the Common Pleas Court of New York was critical of those leaders in the NAACP who hesitate to take a forthright position on issues affecting the well being of the Negro people for fear of being attacked as "Communists."

He commented that it is not the business of individuals or organizations such as the NAACP to hunt for "Communists" or label their friends or members or acquaintances, such. Rather he felt that much time and energy are being dissipated in these practices which could be constructively used to promote the struggle for equal rights.

The Judge made some scathing comments against the government's charges of "foreign agent" leveled against Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. Reminding his listeners of the more than 50 years in the front line of struggle spent by Dr. DuBois, Judge Delaney said the indictment of such a man was almost unheard of. He supported the NAACP's position of opposing the indictment.

Reminding his audience of the peoples right to criticize the government Judge Delaney related that a resolution was passed some time ago by the NAACP national leadership calling on members to refuse to work with the Civilian Defense setups after President Harry Truman appointed Willard Caldwell, a Dixiecrat, as head of the Civil Defense. Caldwell, a former governor of Florida once said he would not accept an end to segregation of schools in his state, even if the Supreme Court ordered it. But the NAACP's resolution was reconsidered by the organization for fear of being attacked as "Communist."

### Work Load Killing, Mailmen Say; Occupational Injuries Mount

"He was too polite when he used the word 'tyrant'."

That was the comment from New York officials of the National Association of Letter Carriers (AFL) when they heard that their national president, William C. Doherty, had denounced Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson as "the most tyrannical administrator ever to hold office in the mail service."

Under the new one-delivery a day service in residential districts, letter carriers are out on the street continuously, plodding under loads as high as 35 pounds. As a result, according to New York union officials, occupational disease rates

are taking a sharp upturn, particularly heart ailments and hernias.

Under the old system there were office breaks, when the postmen returned for new loads at the office. Now they have to pack a lunch and eat it on the street, hunt up a toilet wherever they can, and do without rest periods.

"Of course Donaldson should be fired," said New York officers. "When it's a choice between one man going, or thousands of letter carriers being killed on the job before their time, or incapacitated before retirement, we say fire Donaldson."

## NEEDS VITAMINS—GETS FLOPHOUSE DIET

Andy Onda Too Weak to Walk Downstairs in Pittsburgh Jail

By ART SHIELDS

Andy Onda's life may depend on the speed with which his friends raise \$20,000 bail.

Andy—one of the victims of the recent frame-up State "sedition" trial in Pittsburgh—is a sick man. He is getting sicker day by day in the wretched County Prison in Pittsburgh, where he is awaiting a second frame-up trial under the fascist Smith Act.

The Steel City's Communist leader is suffering from an acute heart condition. Doctors say he must have a vitamin-rich diet, with lots of, green, leafy vegetable and good proteins.

That's what the doctors say. But the County Prison authorities, who are boarding Andy for the Department of Justice, give him the worst flophouse food instead. Vitamins and good proteins are taboo.

"This is what Andy gets every day," said his friend, Irving Weissman, one of the six defendants in the Pittsburgh Smith Act case, who was freed on \$20,000 bail last week.

"BREAKFAST (6:30 a.m.): One quarter of spongy white bread, the kind that you can crush up in your hands; one small dish of cornflakes or a little stewed fruit; one cup of tasteless coffee without sugar.

"LUNCH (10:45 a.m.): One quarter loaf of white bread; one plate of soup with one or two tiny bits of meat gristle floating in it; nothing else.

"SUPPER (4 p.m.): One quarter loaf of white bread; boiled or mashed potatoes; one slice of bologna or one little wiener; dessert—nix."

This vitamin-less flophouse food is brought to Andy's cell, where he spends much of the day lying on his hard cot. . . . He is too sick to join the procession of prisoners walking down stairs to the commissary with their stewpots for the regular ration.

"Andy got weaker during the two and a half weeks I spent in the Pittsburgh prison," said Weissman.

"That county prison diet cripples strong men. And Andy was sick when he entered the place."

Weissman told stories of strong men who had become chronic invalids in the Pittsburgh prison. One man told him how he had lost 22 teeth there in two and a half years.

"That jailhouse is well described in Lloyd Brown's brilliant novel—IRON CITY," Weissman went on. "It is a notorious place. It is one of the worst prisons in the United States, as all the inmates agree."

The three political prisoners still confined in the Pittsburgh bastille are kept separated from each other. Onda was put in a punishment section—though not for any infraction of prison rules. He is put there because food is carried to the prisoners in this section. And Onda is too weak to walk downstairs for his bread and soup.

Jim Dolsen, Daily Worker reporter, is kept on a cell range used for new arrivals. The guards don't want prisoners to get acquainted with this workingclass writer.

And Ben Carreathers, beloved Pittsburgh Negro workers' leader, is shut up in a jimcrow section of the County Prison.

The three other members of the Pittsburgh Six are out on bail. They include Steve Nelson, who is still laid up at the home of a friend in Philadelphia with a shattered leg that was injured in an automobile accident, and William Albertson. The latter lives in Detroit.

Nelson and Weissman are both members of the heroic Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade that fought against fascism in Spain.



Andy Onda and his wife, Theresa.

## Five Virginia Kids Come to PS 23

Family of Martinsville 7 Victim Here; Mrs. Grayson Tells of Plans for Children

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

P.S. 23 in the Bronx got five new pupils from Virginia yesterday—one pretty girl of 10 and four handsome boys of eight, seven, six and four. They did not appear to be children hit by a brutal tragedy, but they are the children of Frances DeSales Grayson of Martinsville, Va.

No doubt they may make a little stir at P.S. 23, for the entire world knows that their daddy, and six other Negroes were framed and then killed by the State of Virginia—a white woman had cried RAPE!

With them is their heroic, beautiful mother, Mrs. Josephine Grayson, 28, who went up and down the land calling on the people to save her husband.

"I'm just down on Virginia," Mrs. Grayson said bitterly. "I didn't want to live there any more, or have my children brought up there."

When she made this known recently, the Prisoners Relief Committee of the Civil Rights Congress, which fought for the Martinsville Seven, arranged to bring the family to New York.

We talked with Mrs. Grayson and the kids after they had been to get vaccinations and things for school. They were aided by Mrs. Della Sheppard, Prisoners Relief Committee director. The kids were bustling around the office coloring comic books with new crayons.

### SEEKS JOB

Asked about her plans, Mrs. Grayson said, "I want to learn some kind of trade and get a job to support the children. My husband was a furniture worker. That's what I'd like to be. And he was a union man too," she added with pride.

We asked Mrs. Grayson how the death of their father affected the children.

"They'll never forget it," she answered, "because they all remember how the police broke down our door when they arrested my husband. And the little one, that's James, he said he'd kill them some day for what they did to his daddy. When we passed through Richmond they all knew that was where their daddy was buried."

Barbara, the 10-year-old girl, said, "I like New York better than Virginia!" She said she wants to be a teacher when she grows up.

DeSales, Lawrence, and Charles are cowboys, podner. They want Hop-a-Long Cassidy hats and guns, and Barbara wants a doll. But James, a chubby solemn fellow, said, "I want some boxing gloves so I can be like Joe Louis!"

"The children are all proud of their father," Mrs. Grayson said.

"They don't have a permanent home yet," she added. "They Mrs. Sheppard said that unions



her five children at the time of her fight two years ago to save the life of her husband from a rape frameup.

will be asked to find Mrs. Grayson. Mrs. Josephine Grayson and need an apartment."

The CRC is providing medical attention for Mrs. Grayson.

Naturally Mrs. Grayson feels the anxiety of starting out on a new life in a strange place with her children, but there is no doubt in her mind about one thing.

"Yes indeed," she said. "I'm going to fight right along with the Civil Rights Congress. Mr. Patterson and everyone did so much for me, and they're doing a lot for our people. I'm going to stick with them."

## West German Professor Calls Bonn Militarization Illegal

BERLIN, Germany (Telepress).—Prof. Laun, West Germany's expert on International Law, organized a series of lectures in Hamburg, demonstrating the illegality of remilitarization in Western Germany. Quoting the fourth article of the Bonn Constitution: "Nobody can be forced to military service against his conscience." Prof. Laun declared: "Since military service will probably be directed in the first place against Germans in the East, it would doubtless be against the conscience of the great majority and thus against the fourth article of the Constitution." Commenting on the right of the Western powers to order the remilitarization of Western Germany, Prof. Laun declared: "Western Germany is for the occupation powers a military-occupied country. And there is no such international law which allows the occupying powers to mobilize the population of the occupied country against another state."

# Attorney Warns of Malice in Coast Smith Act Trial

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Vincent Hallinan counsel for Longshore leader Harry Bridges, advised attorneys for California's 15 Smith Act victims that when they go into court they will be entering Dante's inferno.

The trial, starting Oct. 30 will "tax their ability and courage, but they will live up to it because crises like this, and cases like this make famous lawyers and infamous judges," said Hallinan. Nearly 600 persons applauded Hallinan's fighting words at the Park Manor banquet held by the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born as a testimonial to its lawyer's panel now handling 30 local deportation cases.

Since several of the attorneys will be in the defense brigade for the 15 Smith Act political prisoners Hallinan warned them that "when you get into that case you will find an atmosphere different from anything you ever saw before."

### BEHIND THE FACADE

— They will find, he said, that the working class concept that the courts are an arm of the ruling class is not a cliché but a dreadful fact.

"Behind the facade of the decency and dignity of the courts," said Hallinan, "you will sense an insidious power — the power of wealth, of an organized privileged group."

"You will find perjured testimony, hidden documents and suppressed evidence and a judge ready to pounce on you like a wild beast."

The 15 prisoners are an "unselfish and heroic group of Americans in the tradition of 1776 and of the Abolitionists," said Hallinan, and their defense counsel should "tell the jury and the country that they are persecuted because they are the spearhead in a great world movement wiping out an order that should no longer exist."

"They have held high the standards of human equality and freedom for all the people over the muck of a field where many a proud banner was trampled in the dust and from which there have been many deserters."

Thumbnail sketches of each of the honored attorneys were given by Harry Carlisle, one of "Terminal Four" facing deportation under the McCarran Act.

David Hyun, another of "The Terminal Island Four," thanked the attorneys on behalf of all the deportees, some 20 of whom were present.

Attorney John Porter replied for the lawyers. Mrs. Lillian Doran acting executive secretary of the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born explained its program and plans.

Screenwriter Paul Jarrico acted as master of ceremonies for the evening. Actor Lloyd Gough made a collection speech that netted almost \$1,000. Entertainment was furnished by the Arts, Sciences & Professions Council Field Theatre and by the Fraternal Songsters led by Sonny Vale.

# 15,000 W. German Metal Strikers Win Wage Hike

BERLIN, Germany (Telepress).—Fifteen thousand of the 100,000 metalworkers on strike in Hessen (U.S.A. zone) won a victory. The management of 90 factories have agreed to the demands of the strikers for a 12 pfennig hourly wage increase.

At the same time, the Union of Industrialists reopened the negotiations with the rest of the workers, despite a previous letter refusing any wage increase. The letter stated that any concession made to the metal workers would create a precedent for workers of other industries, especially agricultural workers.

The strike is spreading in the North of Hessen, where 500 workers of smaller factories have joined the strike. The big printing plant "Press und Stanz Werk" in Gross Gerau stopped work recently.

A total of 30,000 metal workers from Rhineland Palatinate, as well as workers of the metal industry in Essen (Ruhr region), are urging the trade unions to include them in the strike. The Communist Party committees in Hamburg and in Bremen have called upon the 70,000 metal workers of the two cities to go on strike to obtain the hourly wage increase of 15 pfennigs which the management has been promising them for 10 weeks.

Workers of the "Wilhelm Pieck" mines and steel works at Mansfeld in the German Democratic Republic have collected 28,000 marks to support the strikers in Hessen.

Metal workers of the city of Barmberg in the German Democratic Republic collected 800 marks and metal workers in Meissen collected 350 marks for the Hessen strike funds.

Workers of the "Mechanik" factory in Dresden have invited five children of the strikers for a two-week holiday in their holiday center. Workers of the German Democratic Republic's province of Saxony invited 30 strikers' wives with their children.

# DEFEND FREEDOM OF PRESS BAZAAR SET FOR NOVEMBER 16, 17, 18

DETROIT.—A "Freedom of the Press" festival and bazaar on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 16, 17, 18 at the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Road was announced by the Freedom of the Press Clubs of Michigan. "We expect a thousand Detroiters and suburbanites to seek bargains in our well-stocked bazaar, to en-

joy our movies, dance, nationality festival, kiddies' carnival and varied foods occurring in a wholesome, inter-racial atmosphere," said the Bazaar committee.

The nationality festival is scheduled for Friday night, Nov. 16. Saturday night will see a dance. Both movies and a children's carnival will take place Sunday after-

noon. The food will feature Italian, Jewish, Chinese and Greek dishes. Nylon hose, gloves, Christmas cards, records, books, homemade cakes, toys, novelties, select groceries, sweaters, jewelry and household goods are some of the useful, very reasonably priced articles of the bazaar.

An interesting exhibit will be

presented depicting the serious repressions against press freedoms that have occurred in the United States the past two years which have impelled the formation of the Freedom of the Press Clubs of Michigan. National Chairman is John Howard Lawson, internationally known author and historian. On the national commit-

tee is Charlotte Bass, well-known Negro publisher.

All those who wish to help on the festival and bazaar or join a Freedom the Press Club send your name, address and phone number to: Freedom of the Press Clubs of Michigan, Room 1, 2419 Grand River, River, Detroit 1, Michigan.

## CRC Head Asks Action to Cut High Bail of Smith Act Victims

By ARTHUR McPAUL  
Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress

DETROIT. — The Justice Department of the United States is playing a dangerous game with the rights of the American people in its new policy of reaching out and



grabbing citizens as well as non-citizens and holding them without bail in some cases, and in other cases, doing what amounts to imprisoning them without trial.

This is done by setting bail so high that it is impossible for working class leaders to furnish the bail.

In the case of non-citizens, the Justice Department decided that it would cancel bail. The reason they give for cancelling the bail is that it was posted by the Civil Rights Congress Bail Fund. In the case of the Smith Act victims, they ask for up to \$100,000 bail which they knew would be impossible to raise.

It is fortunate, however, that the Federal Court in this District had a sense of justice and some of its members clearly understood the real fundamental purpose of the right to bail. Judge Arthur Lederle, in restoring to liberty on bail five non-citizens a few weeks ago, said in effect that the Federal Court had no right to become a one man grand jury, that the duty of the Federal Court was to accept prima facie legal tender no matter where it came from—the Civil Rights Congress, or from anywhere else.

This was a victory for those who believe in justice and fair

play. But the Justice Department has not given up its fight to incarcerate citizens as well as non-citizens irrespective of the Bill of Rights. This issue will be tried further in Judge Arthur Lederle's court on Oct. 1, 10 a.m.

In our country the right to bail is as old as the Bill of Rights. Its Eighth Amendment is based on the English Bail Statute. However, like all people's rights, this one has had to be fought for time and time again. Today, the right to bail is in grave danger and it is the duty of every democratic thinking person and organization to see to it that the right to bail is kept sacred and inviolate. If we permit the continuation of the policy of the Justice Department, in holding men and women in jail without bail, to become the custom, then the rights of every person in this country are in serious jeopardy. Now, it seems to me that the labor unions should throw off any hesitations that they have had in the past and decide once and

for all, that they fight for peoples right to bail. That is to say, that unions should take bold action in loaning money from their treasury to post for bail in certain cases. That they should call upon their members to loan any money that they may have to be used for bail in cases of victims of the present wave of hysteria. I am convinced that only in this way can we win this over-all fight as we won the fight against the Criminal Syndicalism laws in the early 20's.

The Civil Rights Congress is unfolding a gigantic campaign against the Smith Act. One of the objectives in this campaign will be to increase substantially the Civil Rights Bail Fund in order that we may be prepared for any sneak attacks that may come from the Department of Justice. We call on unions, organizations as well as individuals, to contact us regarding loans either large or small. This is a ten week campaign and it can succeed if we get the fighting cooperation of all.

## Call Out for 1st Convention of Nat'l Negro Labor Council

DETROIT. — Some 15,000 printed calls to the founding convention of the National Negro Labor Council to be held Oct. 27-28 at the Ritz Ballroom, 1002 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O., have been sent out all over the United States, according to William Hood, president and Coleman Young, executive secretary.

Local unions in Michigan with almost 1,000,000 members have received the call, and letters are coming into the headquarters of the National office of the Negro Labor Council at 260 E. Vernor Highway here asking for particulars of the national meeting and the program.

Delegates may be sent by local unions, departments, shops, or by rank and file committees and other peoples organizations. There is a \$2 fee for each delegate.

Principal objective of the founding convention according to the call will be, "to chart a course to full freedom of the Negro people and an end to the era of second class citizenship."

The call now sent into the 48 states declares in its opening paragraph: "All over our land, in-

cluding the Deep South, the Negro people are awakening to the hard fact that they have but one direction in which to move—FORWARD. The cry for freedom that rings forth throughout the world from the throats of hundreds of millions of oppressed colonial peoples, stirs the smouldering fires of freedom that burns in the breasts of America's Negro people."

Cincinnati was chosen as the convention city not only for its central location and also its easy accessibility to the South, but also for its historical position as a bridge to freedom on the anti-slavery Underground Railroad.

## File 10,000 More Names for FEPC

DETROIT.—The Detroit Negro Labor Council has filed 10,000 additional signatures with the city clerk here, making again a total of around 30,000 they have filed to place an FEPC ordinance on the Nov. 6 ballot. Two weeks ago the council filed 30,000 signatures, 25,000 being what is necessary legally. But City Hall threw out 10,000, claiming they were "not qualified voters."

Council spokesman Harold Shapiro of the Fur and Leather Workers Union gave City Hall officials a stern warning that any more of the "not qualified voters" stuff would result in checking every name.

## AUTOTOWN ALLEY

BILBOISM: Attention Henry Ford and his "Freedom Balloon Crusaders"; at Mound Bayou, Miss., all votes in this all-Negro town cast in the recent state Democratic primary were thrown out by the white Dixiecrat leaders of the Bolivar County Democratic Committee. Without challenging the individual voters, the Democratic Committee charged that all Negro voters in Bayou were "Republicans" and invalidated all ballots from the town.

CAST OUT: The excellent Sept. 20 edition of Searchlight, Chevy Local 659 union paper, was almost completely negated by the most reprehensible white chauvinist cartoon on page two. The whole edition of the paper which calls for the unity and solidarity forever of the workers, under the slogans, "The Union Makes Us Strong," "Solidarity is the Watchword," hit a sickening note by the anti-Negro cartoon on page two. The cartoon was a misrepresentation of a Negro just as a Dixiecrat would produce. Doc Wilson, union cartoonist, better clean up his mind and stop doing such stuff.

FORCE AND VIOLENCE: At the Linden, N. J., Local 595 UAW frameup retrial ordered by International UAW in the case of Frank Witkus, Calvin DeFillippis, Louis Fischer and Patrick Gallagher, four workers who were expelled from the union in July, 1950, after having passed out leaflets calling for peace in Korea, we have just heard a sample of testimony by the prosecution witnesses. Here it is:

Local 595 President Ascough said that he as president sets policy between meetings of the local and the local executive board. Does this mean, he was asked, that if you decide to endorse Taft for President of the U. S. the local membership must vote for Taft? Yes, he answered. He was then asked: Supposing you had a change of mind and decided that Dewey should be the man, would the members have to also change? Yes, he replied.

"Another prosecution witness said he didn't believe in force and violence. How come, he was asked, you didn't denounce the force and violence used against Fischer and DeFillippis?"

Oh, he replied, that wasn't force and violence. What is force and violence? he was asked. His answer: If they were thrown out into the street and a truck ran over them two or three times, that would be force and violence.

CANDIDATE: Tommy Thompson, erstwhile president of Ford Local 600 is now on the payroll of UAW-Ford Director Ken Bannan which undoubtedly means he is being groomed to run against Carl Stellato for president of Local 600. Walter Reuther wanted to give Thompson a job, it is reported, but Emil Mazey objected. Thompson was supposed to have originally asked "Soapy" Williams to help him get on the pork chop

rolls, based on what Thompson did for "Soapy." So the final upshot was that Bannan got stuck with him.

FINALLY: Well at long last Dodge Local 3, UAW executive board has agreed to make a survey of discrimination in restaurants and bars around the local. What has been known to every rank and filer will soon, we hope, become known to Messrs. Grudzen and company. This should be copied by other local unions throughout the city.

QUALITY: General Motors' new paycheck carries the slogan: "Quality work equals steady pay." Wonder what the reported 20 percent laid off workers in Flint's Big Fisher plant think of that as they draw their last paychecks reportedly at the end of this month?

WHY: Next time you go into the UAW's \$1,350,000 new headquarters, Solidarity House in Detroit, ask some of the Reuther palace guards why it is that on the plaque outside the building telling when the place was occupied it says only, "UAW 1950." There is no CIO after the UAW. Could it be that Walter Reuther who aspires some day to be the head of an AFL, CIO joined together union, left it off deliberately, with the space left for AFL?

\$6 A PLATE: We wonder what would happen if even a small part of the more than 100,000 unemployed workers in the Greater Detroit areas wanted to go and look at the top brass of CIO, banqueting at the Masonic Temple, Oct. 2. Would Walter Reuther, Phil Murray, Jim Carey, R. J. Thomas and Dick Leonard, demand the unemployed pay \$6 for a meal, which is the price of admission? The unemployment compensation gives an idle worker \$2.66 a week to feed one kid.

SPEND \$1: "We Never Called Him Henry," the title of a 25-cent pocketbook written by former Ford Service Department chief goon and consort of gangsters, Harry Bennett, supposedly tells the inside story of Henry Ford, the notorious anti-Semite, pro-fascist and recipient of decorations from fascist bigwigs.

If you really want the low-down on both Ford and Bennett read Albert E. Kahn's "High Treason," on sale at I. Berenson's Bookstore, 2419 Grand River, Detroit. It costs \$1.

"CHANGE OVER": When the Briggs Mack "inventory" layoff is over this week, shop talk has it that there will be a 30 percent layoff that will last six months.

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